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COMMENTARIES ON BREZHNEV PROPOSAL, U.S. REACTION

NOVOYE VREMYA on Moratorium

LD171522 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1432 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 March (TASS) -- The NOVOYE VREMYA weekly has qualified as "the key proposal on the key issue" the Soviet initiative put forward by Leonid Brezhnev on Tuesday at the Congress of Soviet Trade Unions. The Soviet leadership has taken the decision to unilaterally introduce a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the USSR. The Soviet Union will quantitatively and qualitatively freeze such armaments already deployed there. Replacement of older missiles, known in the West as SS-4 and SS-5, for the new SS-20 is being suspended. Moreover, the USSR intends this year, providing there is no further aggravation of the international situation, to reduce on its initiative a certain quantity of its medium-range missiles.

The moratorium proclaimed by Leonid Brezhnev, the weekly stresses, could be effective pending an agreement between the USSR and the United States on a reduction of medium-range nuclear armaments on the basis of equality and equal security. Certainly, its action would be suspended in another case also, namely -- if the United States, having displayed disregard for the will and interests of peoples, should nevertheless start deploying its new missiles in Europe.

Noting the significance of the USSR's initiative, the weekly stresses that the Soviet Union "is taking a step of great, fundamental significance -- a unilateral step for the good of peace."

"We emphasize unilateral, since the other side -- the United States and its allies -- have not so far displayed and are not displaying readiness to reach an agreement and to undertake joint steps in favor of peace," NOVOYE VREMYA writes in conclusion.

Bogachev on U.S. Reaction

LD171852 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 17 Mar 82

["Washington Is Against..." -- TASS headline; by TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar, TASS -- Without caring to study or make an attempt at serious analysis, Washington has reacted negatively to the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union. Statements of representatives of the U.S. administration do not have even as much as a hint of an attempt to give a well-pondered evaluation of the far-reaching proposals of the USSR.

As is known, on March 16, Leonid Brezhnev, speaking at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions, announced, among other things, that the Soviet leadership had decided to introduce unilaterally a moratorium on deployment of medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the USSR.

In this connection, a White House spokesman made a statement in which he condemned [TASS exclamation mark] this unilateral act on the part of the Soviet Union since the scope of this proposal is to be confined to the European part of the territory of the Soviet Union. The spokesman, however, seemed to be oblivious of the fact that on March 15 President Reagan had sounded no less categoric in rejecting the proposal of 140 U.S. congressmen to conclude a bilateral Soviet-American agreement on a freezing of the nuclear weapons arsenals that would not be confined to any geographical framework.

In arguing against the USSR's unilateral moratorium decision, representatives of the U.S. administration clearly leave many loose ends dangling, thus placing themselves in an awkward position -- the fact is that quite recently they used to raise hue and cry about an alleged threat to the "U.S. interests" in Europe and, juggling with fantastic figures, asserted that the Soviet Union was allegedly intensively deploying newer and newer medium-range missiles on the continent.

The hasty and confused reaction of the White House and the State Department naturally prompts the world public to ask what is more prevalent in the present U.S. policy -- sheer levity, lack of experience in international relations or an irresponsible and adventurist approach to the cardinal problems bearing on the destinies of mankind.

Reagan's statements that the USA must not simple freeze the production of nuclear armaments and that it must cut down on those enormous stockpiles that are already in existence will deceive nobody. It was Washington that rejected the SALT-2 treaty providing for a substantial reduction in strategic armaments. It is the present U.S. administration that, resorting to different pretexts and invoking the need to further elaborate the U.S. position, is delaying a resumption of the Soviet-American talks on limitations and reduction of strategic armaments.

It is difficult to disagree with a statement of Senator Edward Kennedy that the present administration does not have absolutely any definite direction in the field of arms control and that it has a policy of building up armaments and no policy of peace.

As has been recently pointed out by the ABC television network, the White House advisers are concerned that in the conditions of a rising anti-missile movement Reagan will again emerge as a war-monger. This circumstance, however, appears to be of little concern to the U.S. President himself who sees his chief mission in deploying new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe and rushes headlong to execute it.

The U.S. administration's reaction to the new USSR proposals gives one every ground to believe that Washington wishes to see materialised only that part of NATO's "double-track" solution which provides for emplacement of new American missiles on the European continent.

The Reagan administration is after a possibility for an unrestricted utilisation of its military potential and extending the arms race to the entire globe. It is this that determines the U.S. approach to the Soviet proposals and it is for this reason that all Soviet proposals meet reactions of a negative nature or even extreme irritation on the part of the United States.

Washington takes a very "single-minded" view of all disarmament proposals, including those emanating from U.S. legislators, namely as a potential additional hurdle in the way of its militarist plans to whip up the arms race and deploy new American missiles.

Soltan on Proposals

LD171746 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] In a speech to the National Congress of Soviet Trade Unions President Brezhnev had made some important new proposals to slow down the nuclear arms race. Our commentary by Yuriy Soltan:

The new Soviet proposals concern two related problems whose solution would help greatly to reduce the threat of war. One proposal has to do with ridding Europe of nuclear weapons and thereby preventing a global holocaust. At the talks with the United States in Geneva the Soviet Union has already suggested a three-fold stage-by-stage reduction in the medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in Europe and intended for use in Europe. The Soviet Union has also said it is ready to go further and turn Europe into a nuclear-free continent. The United States, however, has avoided serious consideration of these proposals. It insists instead that the Soviet Union must scrap all its medium-range nuclear weapons while the United States and other NATO countries retain theirs, though they have more warheads than the Soviet Union.

Now to make it easier to reach a fair agreement, the Soviet Union has decided to unilaterally freeze both the number and quality of the nuclear weapons deployed in its European regions. More than that, it intends this very year to reduce the number if the international situation gets no worse.

The second set of proposals President Brezhnev has just made have to do with limiting and cutting back strategic nuclear weapons. The President again urged the United States administration not to put obstacles in the way of SALT talks and enter into them shortly.

So the Soviet Union has not been provoked by the opponents of disarmament. It continues to search for reasonable compromises so as to stop the nuclear arms race, for agreements that would ensure equality and like security. For the sake of this the Soviet Union is even making concessions and urges the United States and other NATO countries to do the same. Little wonder the world public sees the new Soviet proposals as another gesture of good will that underlines the Soviet Union's desire for peace.

The preliminary reaction of the United States and some other NATO countries, however, has been quite different. President Reagan for one has dismissed the proposals as unacceptable without even bothering to take a good look at them and the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and certain other NATO leaders have been quick to do the same. Nothing good can come of such an irresponsible approach to problems that affect the future of all of humanity. No nation will benefit from a still worse international situation and a faster arms race.

TASS on Reagan Response

LD171736 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar TASS -- Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions has evoked extremely broad response throughout the world, including the United States.

In the opinion of the U.S. television network CBS, the Soviet Union, by advancing its new peace initiatives, seeks to set an example of a businesslike approach to the problem of limiting nuclear weapons.

Another U.S. TV company, NBC, stressed the importance of introducing a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear systems in the USSR's European part. The NBC added that the Soviet president's speech also contained other initiatives, which, as a whole, were part of the Soviet Union's overall campaign for peace. In the network's opinion, the proposals, set out in L.I. Brezhnev's speech, would have an immediate impact on the mounting anti-war movement in West European countries. It also said that voices were heard ever more loudly in the United States itself, including Congress, in support of the idea of a mutual freeze by the Soviet Union and the United States of their nuclear arsenals.

At the same time, the official circles of the United States and its closest military-political allies immediately set out to downgrade the significance of the fresh Soviet peace initiatives and present them as containing nothing new. Similarly, U.S. President Reagan attempted to portray the Soviet Union's introduction of a unilateral moratorium as an action which did not go far enough.

As is seen from Ronald Reagan's statement, the U.S. administration totally lacks a balanced approach to the Soviet proposals, a fact also confirmed by its refusal to accept the Soviet proposal for restricting the combat patrol areas of missile submarines by limits mutually agreed upon. Washington, by all appearances, wants to use military capability without any limits and spread the arms race to cover the entire planet. The U.S. administration is trying to replace a concrete answer to the new Soviet peace proposals by juggling figures and distorting the notions of what medium-range nuclear means are. The White House deliberately is passing over in silence the U.S. forward-based means and sea-borne missiles carrying seven thousand warheads.

It is with this that the Reagan administration's approach to the Soviet proposals is connected. This is why all Soviet proposals meet with negative, and even very exasperated, reaction from the United States.

Washington approaches all disarmament proposals, including those made by U.S. legislators, from the sole point of view -- wouldn't they present additional obstacles in the way of implementing militarist plans for spurring up the arms race and siting U.S. missiles in Western Europe?

A spokesman for the White House claimed that Soviet missiles posed a threat to Europe. Whereas, if anything threatens Europe, it is U.S. plans to deploy new U.S. missiles, whose stationing Washington links with plans of a "limited nuclear war" and the turning of the European continent into a battlefield. The U.S. administration, in the meantime, is covering up these plans by putting forward the absurd demand for the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament, called, as if jeeringly, a "zero option" in Washington.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ON U.S. 'THREAT' TO EUROPE

LD171152 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 17 Mar 82

["Dual Threat to Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar, TASS -- "The sending of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles to Western Europe, to be followed by neutron warheads and poisonous gases, is only the first part of the plan for attacking Europe that has been conceived in the White House," the LITERARY GAZETTE [LITURATURNAYA GAZETA] points out today. "This plan has another part, one dealing with political rather than nuclear weapons. It also affects the Europeans' vital interests.

According to the newspaper, the essence of the covert part of Reagan's plan is that "it is necessary to support in every way the Fascistization or at least semi-Fascistization of that part of Western Europe in which the positions of the anti-nuclear and progressive movement are particularly strong and in which Reagan's plan can be frustrated."

In this way, the newspaper stresses, "there are nuclear missiles on the one end of the scale and pro-Fascist generals on the other."

The article points out that "Washington, of course, does not say a word in public about this symbiosis. Nevertheless, there is reason to argue that nowadays nuclear militarism and Fascism are at one. To oppose one means to fight against the other."

The newspaper writes that "if the United States succeeds in carrying through its plans, international Fascism will at long last achieve its coveted goal of the post-war period and regain a foothold in Europe. Of course, according to Washington's schemes, authoritarian military regimes should not at all seem Fascist. Even Reagan and his entourage will hardly risk antagonizing public opinion at home over such ventures. But it would be quite enough for them, perhaps, if pro-American dictatorial regimes are headed, along with generals like Pinochet, by such 'venerable' right-wing politicians as Strauss in West Germany or some reactionary clerical in Italy."

"The neutron bomb plus Fascism. Everyone who cherishes peace should remember this dual threat," the LITERARY GAZETTE concludes.

TASS NOTES U.S. TRIDENT-II SALE TO BRITAIN

LD121624 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 12 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondent V. Legantsov]

[Text] The White House has announced President Reagan's decision to supply Britain with 72 latest Trident-2 strategic missiles, which can carry multiple charge nuclear warheads. The missiles are intended for the re-equipment of British nuclear powered submarines.

The range of action of the Trident-2 missile, which is presently at the development stage, is 6,500 miles. According to the Pentagon, it will have practically the same combat characteristics as the new inter-continental strategic missile MX which is being deployed on the territory of the United States.

Announcing the deal, President Reagan hypocritically claimed that the supplies of the latest nuclear missiles are designed to strengthen the security of the NATO countries. But such statements can hardly deceive anybody as Washington's main aim is a further build-up of the first strike potential.

The supplies to Western Europe of qualitatively new strategic missiles are inseparably linked with the U.S. plans for ensuring for them an advantageous balance of forces in Europe. It also provides a material basis for the idea, which is so zealously dragged through by the White House and the President himself, of the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war that is a conflagration when the atomic weapon will be used in a geographic area far from the USA. While packing Europe with nuclear weapons, the Reagan administration makes it clear that the European Continent is supposed to be the "battlefield" of a would-be nuclear war.

SCIENTISTS CITED ON U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE EFFORT

PM161143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 82 p 5

[S. Vishnevskiy report: "Danger from Across the Ocean: Press Conference at the USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] The United States' accelerated preparation for chemical warfare proclaimed in President R. Reagan's recent decision is a great threat to peace and the peoples' security. The dimensions and nature of the monstrous crime which is being prepared against humanity were discussed at a press conference of eminent Soviet scientists held at the USSR Foreign Ministry yesterday.

USSR Defense Ministry expert and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Maj Gen A.D. Kuntsevich testified in detail that for many decades the United States has been acting as the exclusive leader in the creation and stockpiling of chemical weapons. At the end of World War II the Americans seized and imported to the United States scientific documentation and leading specialists from Hitler's Germany on toxic substances. There soon began a buildup of the chemical weapon potential across the ocean. Research and development was constantly in progress to create new types of such weapons. Right now there are approximately 100 different types of chemical weapons. In all, over 3 million weapons packed with poisons have now been stockpiled there. Their total weight is between 150,000 and 300,000 tons.

In the light of these facts the White House's declared decision is in fact a program of superarmament. The Pentagon is planning large-scale production of new types of chemical weapons -- primarily binary weapons containing an even deadlier neuroanalytic mixture -- and the development of delivery systems for the toxic substances, the construction of depots for them outside the United States, and so forth. In the next few years it is planned to increase the chemical weapons arsenal to 5 million units. Approximately 90 government and private enterprises are engaged in the production of toxic weapons across the ocean. A complex is being hurriedly erected for the production of binary weapons at Pine Bluff (Arkansas). The total cost of all these preparations will reach $10 billion. The Pentagon strategists are enlisting their NATO allies' scientific and production resources in the preparation for chemical war.

The press conference drew attention to the fact that the United States does not balk at using chemical weapons. Southeast Asia was a test area for their use. Academician A.V. Fokin, who has just returned from the SRV, recalled that 1.6 million people were victims of U.S. toxic substances there, that 44 percent of tropical forest and 40 percent of sown areas were contaminated. To this day the pernicious consequences of the interventionists' barbarity are affecting people's health and the environment. Toxic weapons produced in the United States are also being used in other parts of the world -- from Afghanistan to El Salvador.

The U.S. military planners now consider Europe to be the likeliest site for the use of toxic weapons. They would like to turn the continent into a gigantic gas chamber.

To this end they intend to ship from across the ocean several million binary shells, bombs and mines to use as part of the U.S. forward-based facilities.

By sabotaging the talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons the United States would like to free its hands to commit new crimes against peace. It is thus assuming a very grave responsibility toward mankind. No slanderous anti-Soviet fabrications will help it to evade this responsibility.

Those who spoke at the press conference noted the consistency of the USSR's struggle for the prohibition and elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons. The Soviet Union is invaryingly ready for a practical solution and considers the development of a relevant convention at the Geneva Disarmament Committee and the resumption of Soviet-U.S. talks on this question, broken off in 1980 by the United States, to be an urgent task.

There should be no place on our planet for chemical weapons.

U.S. SAID USING BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENTS

PY162359 Moscow in Spanish to Cuba 0100 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] New details of the activities in the U.S. research center which has recently been established in Lahore, Pakistan, have filtered out. This center is devoted to the development of bacteriological weapons and, according to the Pakistani press, it was built in 1962 under the pretext of carrying out research on malaria and its causes. In reality, however, mosquitoes were bred there to serve as carriers of most dangerous diseases and the possibility of infection with them were studied, using the local population as guinea pigs. In consequence, more than 300 Pakistanis were infected.

That information, which was picked up by the international press, our commentator Vladimir Koroliov reports, is further evidence of the criminal designs of government circles in the United States directed against peace and humanity. In their plans for a new war, Washington's strategists are thinking of using not only nuclear weapons but chemical and bacteriological weapons. The Pentagon is feverishly working on this type of mass extermination. As we can see, experiments with chemical and bacteriological weapons are conducted not only in the United States.

Let's recall the Vietnam war. In that war U.S. militarists openly employed poisonous chemicals, which affected more than 2 million Vietnamese. The U.S. aggressors committed the same crime in Kampuchea and Laos. In Kampuchea, for instance, 85 percent of the forests were destroyed by herbicides and chemical poison sprayed by U.S. planes. U.S. chemical and bacteriological weapons are now spread all over the world. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has repeatedly denounced before the international community the use of U.S. chemical weapons against the Afghan civilian population -- even against school children and livestock -- by the bandits.

U.S. chemical and bacteriological weapons are being shipped to El Salvador for use against the Salvadoran people, who have risen in arms for their liberation. Planes spray herbicides over areas occupied by these patriots. As reported by the Farabundo Marti Radio some days ago, the troops of the pro-American junta poisoned the waters of the Rio Bravo, in the department of San Vicente, to cause an epidemic among the local population who support the rebels.

Those countries where people are fighting for national independence and freedom are used as targets for the experiments with U.S. chemical and bacteriological weapons. As can be seen, this is not coincidental. The U.S. Government circles have no compunction in using any means to impede the victory of these peoples and to keep them from living the way they want.

LAW OF THE SEA TALKS NEARING COMPLETION

LD171952 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] New York, 17 Mar, TASS -- The U.N. Law of the Sea Conference has covered much ground by its 11th session, and today has entered the decisive stage of its work, said Semen Kozyrev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR and head of the Soviet delegation, at the first plenary meeting of the 11th session of the conference. The official draft convention -- a product of the prolonged and intensive talks of the representatives of over 150 countries that was released as a result of the previous session -- he said, is an almost finalized international legal document, which should only be complemented with provisions on the few unsettled issues.

We, like the overwhelming majority of the other participants in the conference, continue to believe that the existing draft convention represents a well-balanced "package" of compromise agreements on all the closely-connected questions of the law of the sea. All the sections of the draft are inseparable components of this "package," and therefore any revision of the basic provisions of one section of the draft would be tantamount to the destruction of the draft convention as a whole.

We are profoundly convinced, the head of the Soviet delegation said, that the attempts to drag the conference into discussions on matters on which talks have been completed and compromise decisions reached may deadlock it and thus prevent the adoption of the convention. This would be to the benefit of only that country or those countries seeking to prevent the adoption of the convention and to secure the opportunity to seize resources in the international area of the sea bottom by unilateral action.

We fully agree with the opinion of "Group-77" that if the United States intends to ask the conference to examine any U.S. proposals on revising part 11 of the draft convention, it should table its proposals in a concrete form and in their totality rather than one by one. [word indistinct] The group of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe will be prepared (just like "Group-77") to study the American proposals and to decide whether they make it possible to resume talks on them and to reach agreements. In other words, our group will be prepared to examine the American proposals on the condition that they will not be aimed at destroying the foundation of the existing draft, impinging on the interests of other countries and securing unilateral advantages for the United States.

We still think it desirable, Semen Kozyrev stressed, that the (?convention be approved) by consensus and subscribed to by countries. But the countries of Eastern Europe only advocate a universal convention respecting the interests of all countries and not giving any unilateral advantage to any one of them.

In this way the position of the group of socialist countries of Eastern Europe on the main issues of the 11th session is in full accord with the position of "Group-77." Our group will continue to seek close cooperation with "Group-77" so as to promote the accurate implementation of the above decision of the 10th session of the conference and the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly on the adoption of a new law of the sea convention on the basis of the existing draft at the 11th session and on making it available for signature in Caracas in September 1982. We are also prepared to closely cooperate with all the other participants in the conference to attain these objectives.

U.S. Reversing Position

LD162138 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] New York, 16 Mar, TASS -- many participants in the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference's 11th session here describe as an attempt to sabotage its work the conduct of the U.S. delegation. It submitted 40 pages of amendments to the draft international convention, regulating the use of the world ocean, and compelled other delegations to waste time discussing them.

As is known, the signing of the convention has already been delayed for more than a year through the fault of the United States because the Reagan administration abandoned the position taken by its predecessors and rejected the already concerted document, produced as a result of seven years of talks. The draft convention is a minutely balanced, compromise text, during the drafting of which all countries had to make concessions in return for some advantages. Now Washington wants to retain all its advantages and simultaneously get back what it considers to be its concessions.

Bamela Engo (Cameroun), one of the leaders of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference, said that the U.S. delegation had been again advancing demands, which had already been examined at earlier sessions and rejected at the time. The United States, he emphasized, was trying to meet its special interests.

The essence of the U.S. claims is to ensure multinational corporations free access to mineral resources in the international area of the world ocean. The mineral riches in question are millions of tons of nickel, cobalt and other valuable metals. The United States would like to remove any control over the extraction of these minerals, exercised by an international sea-bed and ocean floor body, whose formation is envisaged by the convention. The United States is also making efforts to ensure that itself and its closest allies -- Britain, West Germany and France -- be given the decisive vote at the international body. At the same time the U.S. administration proposes to scrap those articles of the convention, which open the possibility for the developing countries to use the fruits of the development of the sea-bed and ocean floor.

The United States is also attempting to blackmail developing countries by threatening to conclude a separate treaty between itself and its allies on the production of minerals from the sea-bed and ocean floor in international regions. Work on this treaty has continued for recent weeks and is nearing completion.

What is being contemplated in fact is a purely imperialist division of the sea-bed and ocean floor of the world ocean, with complete disregard for international law and the interests of other states. T. Ko (Singapore), chairman of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference, declared that the signing of the separate treaty would be met by all developing states as evidence that the Western powers are reluctant to complete the work on the international convention.

According to Iham al-Hag, representative of the Group of 77, the group will condemn any state which will join agreements, which would be outside the convention and incompatible with its provisions.

Speaking at the conference on behalf of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, S. Kozyrev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, fully supported the position of the developing countries.

IZVESTIYA SEES CSCE'S 'MISSED OPPORTUNITIES'

PM151521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent L. Kamynin dispatch: "Stage of Missed Opportunities"]

[Text] Madrid -- Madrid's Palace of Congresses has emptied once again. As already reported, a recess has been announced until next November at the suggestion of delegations of Neutral and nonaligned countries at the meeting of representatives of the CSCE participant states. Agreement has been reached that the draft final document submitted by delegations of neutral and non-aligned countries at the end of last year will be made the basis of further work after the Madrid meeting resumes.

What, then, prevented work on this draft being completed at this stage? For the meeting participants themselves decided unanimously in the past to resume their work at this stage "with determination to complete it within a month by adopting a substantive and balanced final document." More than 1 month has now passed, but the participants' own decision remains unfulfilled.

"A stage of missed opportunities" -- this was how L.F. Ilichev, deputy foreign minister and head of the Soviet delegation, described in his speech the situation created at the meeting.

In the opinion of many delegations real opportunities existed for the successful completion of the work at this stage. Suffice it to recall that a considerable proportion of the questions relating to all avenues of multilateral international cooperation had already been agreed on at the meeting beforehand.

The Soviet delegation, together with many other delegations, despite the complexities and difficulties deliberately created, did everything to achieve effective results at the Madrid forum which would accord with the fundamental interests and aspirations of all the peoples of Europe.

Why, then did the resolution of outstanding questions not make any headway during all this time, starting 9 February? It proved impossible to secure any positive results because of the obstructionist stand taken, above all, by the U.S. delegation and the delegations of a number of its NATO allies. Their designs and intentions were obvious from the very first days after the meeting resumed. They ran counter to the tasks of the Madrid forum and their actions were aimed at wrecking it and thereby shaking the entire all-European process. The adoption of a decision on one of the most important questions -- the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament, which plainly does not enter into the American administration's military-strategic policy -- was also blocked.

Even at the last plenary session the head of the American delegation did not refrain from unbridled demagoguery and malicious slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union and its domestic and foreign policy. And if anyone still had any doubts about the true aims with which the American delegation came to Madrid, then M. Kampelman's last speech dotted the "i's," as was pointed out in journalist circles. To poison the atmosphere at the Madrid meeting, turn it into a tool of U.S. imperial policy, intimidate the participants with the invented "Soviet threat," undermine faith in the possibility of businesslike and constructive work and create the impression that the all-European process has no future -- this is what the U.S. delegation was seeking to do. The delegations of a number of other NATO bloc countries obediently followed it in this.

The policy of confrontation pursued by Washington and its partners received a proper rebuff. The anti-Polish show which they undertook flopped, and they disgraced themselves with their attempt to turn the Madrid forum into a tool of open interference in the socialist states' internal affairs. However, all these plainly subversive actions of the NATO countries' delegations could not fail to have pernicious consequences: They exacerbated the atmosphere at the Madrid meeting and blocked editorial work on the draft final document.

Individual Western delegations are now trying to "whitewash" themselves. They are trying to distort the true state of affairs, evade responsibility for exacerbating the atmosphere at the meeting and shift it onto other delegations. The purpose of this venture is clear -- to mislead public opinion. But, as the saying goes, the truth will out.

Commenting on the speech which the Soviet delegation head delivered at the last plenary session, journalists point out that it convincingly showed why the meeting was unable to complete its work at this stage. The entire responsibility for this lies with the U.S. delegation and those who supported its obstructionist stand.

COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR EEC STAND ON MIDDLE EAST

PM161039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 82 p 5

[Vladislav Drobkov "commentator's column": "Sack Race"]

[Text] Brussels -- Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has spent several days in Brussels meeting with King Baudouin, Prime Minister W. Martens and leaders of the EEC commission.

The press reports that there was a discussion during the Brussels talks of a wide range of political and economic aspects of relations between European countries and Arab states. In the Common Market great significance is attached to these relations. The Near East is a very important market for goods produced by the "ten": A market which is growing faster than the others, a highly promising sphere of financial and industrial expansion and an irresplaceable source of energy raw material. At the same time, because of the continuing Israeli aggression and other conflicts, the region remains one of the planet's hottest spots.

All this makes the EEC want to enhance its role and influence in the Near East. This was the purpose of the so-called Common Market "Near East initiative" put forward in 1980 in the well-known Venice declaration. However, the initiative met with a fierce rebuff on the part of the United States and Israel, which thought that it undermined the Camp David agreement. The "ten" were bluntly told not to meddle with the "settlement" plan worked out by Washington. Subsequently the Common Market effectively gave in to the pressure, renounced its own proposals and sanctioned participation by certain West European countries in the "multinational force" in Sinai which the United States is using as a cover for its military presence in the Near East.

At the Brussels meeting the Arab League secretary general repeatedly said that a genuine settlement in the Near East is possible only if the Palestinian Arab people's rights are guaranteed and the PLO is recognized as their sole legitimate representative. The time has come, C. Klibi said, for the EEC to adopt a clear position on the Near East conflict, for the future development of relations between Arab countries and the "ten" depends a great deal on that.

However, they were not ready for that in Brussels. Local commentators note that the Common Market's desire to play an active role in the Near East is like trying to "run in a sack race."

PAPER DISCUSSES NATO SMALL ARMS, AMMUNITION

PM171601 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on March 1982 carries on page 3 a 2,000-word "military-technical review" (part one of two), entitled "Small Arms" by Colonel Engineer of Supplies I. Yesayan and Lieutenant Colonel Engineer of Supplies Ye. Slutskiy, both candidates of technical sciences. The article describes the NATO armed forces; present-day small arms and ammunition and "development prospects" for these items. It asserts that "intensive work" is now being done in the "capitalist countries" to modernize small arms and rationalize cartridges, partly because of "economic requirements," partly for "ease of supply" and "training of troops."

SHITIKOV LEADS DELEGATION TO BRUSSELS TALKS

LD171728 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar, TASS -- A delegation of the Soviet public led by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet committee for European security and cooperation and the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left for Brussels by air today to take part in a session of the international committee for European security and cooperation.

IZVESTIYA ON WOMEN'S DAY, PEACE DRIVE

PM150811 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For Peace on Earth"]

[Text] Sun, melting snow, mimosas .... The whole world celebrated the first spring holiday -- International Women's Day -- on 8 March. It was the holiday of solidarity of the world's female working people. Spring and peace are inseparable concepts, because only beneath a peaceful sky can people be happy.

This year in line with the decision of the Women's World Congress which took place in Prague last October, 8 March was celebrated as a day of struggle against the danger of nuclear disaster and for peace and disarmament.

"In conditions of a worsened international situation the peace slogan acquires special significance.... At all times and in all parts of the world women have felt more acutely the misfortunes that war brings. The arms race places a heavy burden on the shoulders of women and all working people," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his message to the Women's World Congress. "...The most important task today is to do everything to prevent the use of nuclear weapons, to eliminate the war danger threatening the world and to defend life itself."

The congress' motto was "For Equality, National Independence and Peace." The women -- and there were around 1,000 delegates from 133 countries at the congress -- came together to speak up in defense of peace. Indeed women have always been the most active warriors in the camp of fighters: Those who give life cannot but defend the right to live.

"The happiness of a mother and her children is inseparable from peace. Soviet women wholeheartedly support the peace-loving foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet State. In a complex international situation our compatriots, together with the women of the socialist countries and working women throughout the world, are waging an active struggle for peace, a struggle to eliminate the threat of a nuclear missile war. Let women speak even louder in the struggle against the war danger, for peace and disarmament! Let there be ever a clear sky and bright sun above the children's heads!" says the CPSU Central Committee greeting to Soviet women.

The world is unsettled. The international situation has become very complicated. The policy of imperialism, U.S. imperialism above all, threatens to nullify much of what was achieved in the seventies through the relaxation of international tension. NATO's bellicose circles are cranking up the arms race. Never before have weapons of horrific destructive power been accumulated at such a rapid rate. This jeopardizes the peace and security of all the peoples.

And mankind's most important task today is to preserve peace and guarantee the paramount right of every person -- the right to live. Today everyone who holds dear the lives of future as well as the present generations must be in the ranks of the active fighters against nuclear disaster.

At a time when the relaxation of international tension is being severely tested the Soviet Union is endeavoring to do all it can to normalize the world situation; it is consistently exposing the imperialist circles' aggressive designs and is resolutely advocating the cessation of the arms race.

Our party has demonstrated in practice that the Soviet people not only have the wish to live in peace but they also have a program for strengthening international security. The peace program for the eighties was adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. It was unanimously approved by the socialist community countries, communist and workers parties and all progressive mankind. This program is being successfully implemented and serves as a stimulus to the activity of broad democratic, antiwar forces. It gives the world's people confidence that there is an actual way out of the complex international situation, that peace can be defended and consolidated.

Women are making a massive contribution to the prevention of war: There are the actions against the neutron bomb, the protest marches against the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in the West European countries and the big demonstrations demanding an end to the arms race. Women's actions go hand in hand with the big actions by all peace-loving forces against war. The international democratic federation of women has always been a most active fighter for peace. It recently celebrated its 35th anniversary.

Soviet women, together with their friends from the fraternal socialist countries and working women all over the world, are waging an active struggle for peace and social progress and against the warmongers' imperialist plans.

Every sensible person knows that in order to protect the younger generations it is necessary to establish lasting world peace, to make every effort to ensure that our children know no war, that they are brought up in the spirit of mutual understanding and friendship between peoples, in the spirit of peace. And everyone knows that it is impossible to obtain family prosperity and safety and happiness for the children in conditions where massive economic, scientific and human resources are being used not to solve acute social problems, of which the world still has many, but to create means of destroying life on Earth. That is why women resolutely oppose U.S. imperialism and support the peoples who are upholding their own independence and the right to decide their own future.

The women of our country regard fruitful, selfless labor for the good of the socialist homeland as their primary contribution to the cause of peace.

All the women of the world want a peaceful and happy life because peace is the foundation of prosperity and progress, the future of children and the chief human right -- the right to live. And they are doing what they can to ensure that the children always have a clear sky and bright sun above their heads.

U.S. CONGRESSMEN URGE NUCLEAR ARMS HALT ACCORD

PM171453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 82 p 5

[Unnamed correspondent dispatch: "With the Aim of Curbing the Nuclear Arms Race"]

[Text] Washington, 11 Mar -- Expressing the mood and hopes of broad strata of Americans participating in the country's growing movement to eliminate the threat of nuclear holocaust, 19 senators and over 120 members of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress have spoken on Capitol Hill in support of a resolution calling on the United States and the Soviet Union to reach agreement on the freezing of nuclear arms arsenals and on their subsequent reduction by both sides.

The resolution was coauthored by senators and congressmen from both the Democratic and the Republican Parties in Congress, including Senator M. Hatfield (Republican, Oregon) and Edward Kennedy (Democrat, Massachusetts).,

There now exists a unique opportunity for such a Soviet-U.S. agreement, since there is approximate equality in the nuclear arms spheres between the two powers, Senator Hatfield stated at a press conference.

The arms race is currently spiraling in the direction of a nuclear holocaust, which could mean the destruction of mankind itself, E. Kennedy stated.

Such prominent figures as A. Harriman, former U.S. ambassador to the USSR, Paul Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Armstrong, president of the National Council of Churches, and many others also spoke in support of the resolution at the press conference, held at American University.

Following the example of other cities in the country, the idea of freezing the production of weapons of mass destruction was supported at meetings of the inhabitants of 21 New Hampshire cities. Corresponding resolutions have also been approved by the legislative assemblies of the states of Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Kansas and New York.

What is the Reagan administration's attitude to the resolution submitted to Congress? Judging by the first reaction, official Washington immediately hastened to torpedo the initiative of the senators and congressmen. As U.S. Secretary of State Al Haig has stated, freezing nuclear arsenals would apparently harm U.S. national defense and would give the Soviet Union an advantage.

ARTICLE CONTRASTS U.S. SOCIAL, ARMS EXPENDITURE

PM171521 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 March Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,800-word Washington dispatch from correspondent M. Sturua entitled "Ghosts at Mount Vernon." Under the rubric "Feuilleton," the article uses Reagan's Washington anniversary address to contrast the administration's "gigantic" arms spending with the "crumbs" spent on social programs, and presents an imaginary conversation between Reagan and George Washington to illustrate this discrepancy in spending.

DAMAGE TO U.S. OF USSR TRADE EMBARGO CITED

LD161456 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] New York, 16 Mar, TASS -- American farmers and the administration lost 22,000 million dollars as a result of the grain "embargo," proclaimed by the Carter administration on trade in farm produce with the Soviet Union, which operated for 16 months, economists from the National Association of Corn Producers estimated. 310,000 jobs were lost in the United States during this period as a result of the administration's interference with normal trade relations between the two countries.

The White House policy of total curtailment of trade with the USSR, the specialists believe, will inflict a damage of over 40,000 million dollars to the United States economy. 222,000 jobs will be lost in the country annually.

U.S. TRUMAN DOCTRINE, LACK OF 'REALISM' FAULTED

LD121930 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar, TASS -- The "Truman Doctrine" is still alive 35 years after its emergence, IZVESTIYA states today.

Recalling the speech delivered by the U.S. President on March 12, 1947, which gave birth to the "Truman Doctrine", the newspaper says: "In fact, it was a move from the old policy of relative isolationism to a global course of remaking the world as the Americans saw fit. It also meant the abandonment of postwar cooperation and concerted action among the victorious powers. In fact, the 'Truman Doctrine' imposed a ban on revolutionary change in our world seething with revolutions."

The article points out that the dangerous offspring of the "Doctrine" were "atomic diplomacy" and the policy of "containment." But its most dangerous aspect, perhaps, was the "philosophy" at the basis of the "Doctrine" that was introducing in international relations an atmosphere of intolerance and crusade and that denied the possibility of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

"Truman and American capitalism," the newspaper continues, "would like, apparently, to eliminate communism in the Soviet Union and all over the world. But that was beyond their possibilities. As a result, the policy of 'containment' has failed to check the progress of history with its revolutionary change.

"Another drawback, the inability to draw a line between the desirable and the necessary, has brought about setbacks and follies in foreign policy. Perhaps the United States would like to win in Vietnam or El Salvador. But, strictly speaking, American capitalism would not have collapsed because of the developments there, just as it will not collapse if a gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Western Europe goes into operation. A lack of political realism costs the United States foreign policy failures, and the Americans look like nonsensical fanatics."

During the years of detente, when the United States respected the principles of peaceful coexistence, this doctrine seemed to have been shelved. Under the current administration, however, it seems to be emerging as a guide to action again, IZVESTIYA stresses.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PRC ON RIVER NAVIGATION

LD162258 Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] The twenty-fourth meeting of the mixed Soviet-Chinese commission on shipping on the border areas of the Amur basin rivers took place in the Chinese city of Heihe from February 10 to March 16.

In accordance with the 1951 agreement, the commission reviewed the reports of the sides on shipping and work on shipping routes in 1981, the accidents which occurred in 1981, the sides' plans for work on shipping routes in 1982 and proposals on specifying certain provisions of the shipping rules. Agreement was reached on most questions under discussion and an appropriate protocol was signed.

PRAVDA SEES REFORM OF PRC ORGANS AS 'NEW PURGE'

PM171553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 82 p 5

[TASS report: "'Reorganization' Decision"]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Mar -- A session of the National People's Congress Standing Committee has adopted a resolution on the reform of state organs. The resolution provides for the "intensification of centralization, the unification of the leadership and the enhancement of the effectiveness of the apparatus' work." To this end a number of ministries and departments are being abolished and numerous reshuffles have been carried out at the most diverse levels. It emerges from the report delivered by State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang and from PRC press reports that the reform, which essentially means a new purge, mainly affects people inconvenient to the present Beijing leadership, including those who reached prominence as a result of the so-called "Cultural Revolution."

PAPER ASSESSES PROBLEMS IN PRC EDUCATION SYSTEM

PM171617 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 March published on page 5 an 800-word article by B. Barakhta under the rubric "International Notes" and the heading "Chinese School System's Difficulties" giving an account of the debate at a recent all-China conference on self-education. The Chinese press, Barakhta claims, reports that levels of illiteracy among young people are high, that the status of teachers is low and many are unqualified, and that the PRC spends little on education. "Beijing," Barakhta continues, "sees a way out of the situation in propagandizing so-called 'self-reliance' in education." In practice, Barakhta States, this causes difficulties since students still have to pay for their education.

"The shortage of textbooks and aids," he concludes, "and the creation of paid courses and consultations for independent students, entry fees to libraries -- all this, of course, does not help satisfy the Chinese youth's awakening thirst for knowledge."

VDOVIN CITES JAPAN'S OPPOSITION TO MILITARY TIES

PM151327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 82 p 4

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin report: "In the Role of the Pentagon's Hostages"]

[Excerpt] Tokyo, March -- The United States plans in the next few years to deploy neutron weapons and medium-range Tomahawk cruise missiles in the Far East region, including Japan. American nuclear submarines are again beginning to call at the country's ports.

Thus Washington is striving to turn Japan, as it has West Europe, into a battlefield for "limited" nuclear war. The Pentagon is preparing for this country the role of a partner to "draw off" the retaliatory strike in the event of U.S. aggression against the USSR, and for the Japanese the role of the Pentagon's hostages. "In foisting the 'nuclear umbrella' on Japan," the journal (DZENEY) writes, "the United States is in reality erecting a nuclear shield here for its own defense." The details of joint operations by the two countries' armed forces against the USSR are being elaborated. As yet this is described as a "study," the journal (EKONOMISUTO) reports.

But Japan's military department makes no secret of the fact that something rather more serious is behind that word. An example of the implementation of the constantly renewed ideas invested by the militarists in the "study" cited by the (EKONOMISUTO) is the major joint Japanese-American staff exercises Mountain Sakura (Yamasakura) held on the slopes of Fujiyama in mid-February. In the course of these exercises collaboration to repel an "invading enemy" was rehearsed. So as to ensure that nobody remains in doubt as to whom the United States and Japan are pointing their soldiers at, it has been decided, SANKEI SHIMBUN reports, to repeat the Mountain Sakura exercises on Hokkaido at the end of the year.

According to press reports the U.S. 7th Fleet, which is based at Japanese ports, will henceforth devote its main attention to operations in the northwestern Pacific, which will lead to a sharp increase in the number of calls by U.S. warships in Japan's territorial waters.

The Japanese have always been assured that the American Army is only based on their territory to defend these islands in the event of an attack. But the aggressive U.S. wars in Korea and Vietnam, the placing of American bases on enhanced combat readiness during conflict situations in neighboring regions and even in regions remote from Japan, the annual Team Spirit maneuvers in South Korea (in which Japan is assigned the role of transshipment base for U.S. troops) and the joint Japanese-American exercises which have become more frequent recently, with the emphasis on offensive actions -- all this has made many people in Japan look at the presence of the U.S. Army here in a different light. "The American soldiers permanently deployed in Japan," the local press writes, "are renewing their acquaintance with the jungles of Indochina by collaborating with Thai Marines in exercises. Few people in Japan can believe that all this is being done for the defense of the Land of the Rising Sun."

Attempts to turn Japan into the main U.S. nuclear base in the region are causing concern and broad protests in the country. Evidence of this is provided by the mass antimilitarist rallies and demonstrations held throughout Japan 7 December 1981 on the 40th anniversary of the start of the war in the Pacific. The participants declared they would make every effort to prevent Japan and Asia being turned into a theater for "limited nuclear war" and demanded the elimination of the "security treaty" and U.S. military bases in the country.

These slogans rang out with new force during demonstrations against the nuclear threat, involving many thousands of people, held in February-March.

The Japanese democratic public resolutely advocate turning the Far East and the Pacific into a zone of peace, cooperation and good-neighborliness and renouncing military confrontation. Various strata of the Japanese population paid great attention to the constructive ideas and proposals in the sphere of strengthening peace, consolidating detente and curbing the arms race put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. A broad response was aroused in Japan by the proposals addressed to Japan which rang out from the platform of the Soviet Communists' highest forum -- namely, on the USSR's readiness to hold concrete talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East with all interested parties.

Japan's future can only be ensured by renouncing the military alliance with the United States and strengthening peace, (M. Makieda), chairman of Japan's General Council of Trade Unions, believes. Japan's role in the world community must take this direction. On the pretext of calls for the "defense of freedom" Washington is not only acting against Japan's interests, he notes, but pushing it into a course which is dangerous for Asia and the world. Our country's task must be to oppose the U.S. nuclear strategy and the arms race, (M. Makieda) says.

"The struggle for peace is the main task around which many people can be united," (T. Takadzava), member of the foreign policy committee of the lower chamber of Japan's parliament, stated in a talk with your correspondent. "And I value highly the efforts being made in this direction by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. I would like our government," the parliamentarian said in conclusion, "to respond positively to the new Soviet peace initiatives, above all in the sphere of disarmament and the strengthening of confidence-building measures in the Far East.

IZVESTIYA SCORES PENTAGON'S FAR EAST PLANS

PM161515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Agafonov article under the rubric "International Commentary": "The Pentagon's Far Eastern Schemes"]

[Text] Washington celebrated the start of the current year by whipping up a new wave of militaristic hysteria in, among other places, the Far East.

The large-scale maneuvers and exercises involving subdivisions of the American and South Korean armies and Japanese Self-Defense Forces follow one another in a dangerous sequence, provocative sorties on the borders of the DPRK are becoming increasingly frequent and violations of North Korean airspace by American spy planes have become a regular feature. In view of all this, U.S. plans to knock together a military alliance in that region with the help of Seoul and Tokyo cannot but cause concern.

Let us remind ourselves of what form the Pentagon's Far Eastern scheme takes. U.S. strategists see South Korea as a forward "defense buffer" on that continent for Japan and the whole "free world." A 40,000-strong U.S. expeditionary force and the army of the Seoul regime are seeing to it that this "buffer" remains a reliable one. According to the Washington scenario, Japan must contribute to the maintanance of this host. At the Japanese-South Korean talks that ended recently, a concrete figure was specified for this contribution -- namely, $6 billion.

In addition to this, Tokyo was assigned the role of support point of the "second echelon" in the event of "extraordinary circumstances" arising in that region.

An important trend in U.S. policy in the Far East is the encouragement of Seoul's militaristic ambitions. The United States is actively playing up the myth about the allegedly growing threat emanating from the DPRK and is trying to make people believe the thesis about the "military superiority" of North Korea.

With this, a dual aim is being pursued -- on the one hand the hullabaloo about the alleged danger and speculations about the "threat from the North" give Washington a formal justification for its military presence in the region and on the other hand these create the prerequisite for a buildup of militaristic potential and for accelerated military building in South Korea and in fact serve the purpose of perpetuating the American occupation of the southern part of the peninsula.

This year the Americans have begun to modernize their divisions in South Korea. According to the Pentagon's plan for improving fighting efficiency, emphasis is being placed here on increasing the firepower and maneuverability of the expeditionary forces. For this purpose, M-60 tanks and A-10 aircraft are being transferred here to supplement the F-16 fighters and more sophisticated artillery delivered earlier. As a result of all these measures, the number of American troops in South Korea will increase by at least 1,000 men.

However, increasing the number of American military personnel in South Korea is only one side of the coin. The other consists in the fact that, under the pretext of modernization, the Pentagon is nurturing plans to deploy intermediate nuclear weapons and neutron weapons in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula in addition to the nuclear arsenal already in existence here.

When talking of U.S. policy in the Far East, Washington's efforts to involve Japan in the Pentagon's militaristic programs and, in particular, in plans to turn South Korea into an advance bridgehead for military basing in the region cannot pass unremarked. Recent events are evidence of the emergence of new, clearly American accents in contacts between Tokyo and Seoul. If Japan had previously acted as the financier of the puppet regime, then it looks as if a new role has been added to the former one -- namely, that of military subcontractor. Top-ranking officials of the Japanese National Defense Agency and delegations of military industrialists have taken to visiting South Korea. Officers of the South Korean Army have started taking training courses at Japanese bases.

As the facts demonstrate, the coordination of actions in the Far East between the United States, Japan and South Korea is of a manifestly aggressive nature. This policy, fraught with recurring conflicts, is a destructive factor in international relations and is aimed at destabilizing the situation in that region of the world. The only alternative to this course is the establishment of a constructive dialogue between the countries of the region, the achievement of mutual understanding and the principles of equality and good-neighborliness in relations between states.

AIMS OF JAPAN'S 'COMMITTEE OF 100' EXAMINED

OW171245 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Vladimir Tsvetov commentary]

[Text] In connection with the formation of the Committee of 100 for the Revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, our Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov writes as follows:

Following the conclusion of the meeting of organizers of the committee, I asked a journalist of a Japanese press agency how he felt about the statement made by members of the committee. He answered that since the Liberal-Democratic Party [LDP] is trying to steer politics along a rightist course by taking advantage of the fact that it commands a majority in the Diet, the activities of the committee have come to pose a danger.

The apprehension he expressed is justified. In a statement, the organizers said that the time has come for Japan to make efforts for its own defense. At a press conference and in subsequent interviews, the members of the committee seemed to be happily playing a numbers game with military spending. The highest figure they cited was 10 percent of the GNP.

The statement of the Committee of 100 reflects the existence of U.S. pressure. The United States has been trying by hook or by crook to transfer a considerably large portion of the burden of its aggressive global strategy onto Japan's shoulders. This alone constitutes a grave danger to the peace and security of neighboring countries and even of countries far away from Japan. Lurking between the lines of the statement, however, is a new and even graver threat to world peace.

In its statement the committee said that with Japan's GNP having exceeded half of that of the United States, it has become necessary for Japan to increase its defense capabilities accordingly and to have the security treaty revised so that Japan can play a more positive military role. Furthermore, at the press conference, the committee added that Japan's military role should not be less than that of NATO, if not larger.

It was noticed that many members of the committee were company directors who had been Defense Agency officials until taking their present executive positions through influence exerted from high quarters. It was also noticed that about as many members were officials of automobile companies. Looking through the list of members, one could feel that what the committee seeks is to create a more effective way and means to compete with European and U.S. rivals on international markets. Journalists from European countries who attended the press conference probably meant to express this feeling when they said that the list of committee members should be fully studied along with the committee's statement.

The statement of the committee threatens, among other things, the security of Asian countries. This is because the statement stresses the need of defending sealanes reaching as far as the Persian Gulf -- in other words, the need to dispatch Self-Defense Forces overseas.

Why has it become necessary for Japan's reactionaries to amend the Japan-U.S. security treaty in order to fulfill their neoimperialist ambitions? In their statement, the members of the committee repeatedly vilified the Constitution. At the press conference they even went so far as to coolly announce that "the Constitution is in the way of our plans." In other words, they implied that, in seeking to incorporate an expansionist stand into the Japan-U.S. security treaty, they need not touch the Constitution.

AFONIN COMMENTS ON JAPAN-U.S. TRADE FRICTION

OW170409 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Yuriy Afonin commentary: "Japan-U.S. Trade War"]

[Text] The Japanese KYODO press agency recently reported on a statement by U.S. Secretary of Commerce Baldrige at a Washington meeting in late February with Masumi Esaki, chairman of the Special Research Council on Foreign Economic Relations of the Liberal-Democratic Party [LDP] of Japan. According to the report, Baldrige threatened Japan by saying that she would suffer greater losses from trade frictions than the United States.

Japan-U.S. relations today are so strained that one can find no better expression than a Japan-U.S. trade war to describe them. The two countries have a military and political alliance in the name of the Japan-U.S. security treaty, to which they both pledge allegiance, and yet all this strain has emerged. This situation may appear to be strange indeed, but that appearance is only superficial. Lenin pointed out a long time ago the serious rivalry existing between Japan and the United States, warning that this rivalry would unavoidably escalate in the future. Lenin's prophecy has come true during the past decades.

During this period, the rivalry between Japan and the United States took on different forms and degrees of intensity from time to time, but it never stopped. Actually, it could not be otherwise. The problem lies in the bilateral relations between two countries developing at different rates under imperialist systems.

The degree of strain in Japan-U.S. relations today can be measured in various ways -- in statistics, for example. In its trade with the United States, Japan is running tremendous surpluses -- $14 billion last year alone, or even $18 billion depending on how the computation is made. This is a development hurting the crisis-ridden U.S. economy very seriously. It has added fuel to the trade friction between the two nations in particular.

The Japan-U.S. trade war is nothing new in itself. People still remember what was once called the textile war, color television war, or automobile war. The disputes in the past were over some specific adjustments; the current one, however, can be compared to an all-out war, so to speak. In a virtual ultimatum, the United States is demanding removal of all kinds of tariff and nontariff barriers for U.S. products on the one hand, and on the other, a curb on exports to the United States.

The United States is apparently trying to instruct Japan on the type of trade policy it should pursue. In doing so, it gives no consideration to Japanese interests. In this connection, YOMIURI SHIMBUN writes that the U.S. Senate hearings, critical of the Japanese tariff policy, were something close to an interference in Japan's domestic affairs, and they were permeated with deep (?feelings of distrust).

The U.S. Government is attempting to make use of current trade friction to drag Japan more deeply into its own imperialist strategy, which is dangerous to the cause of peace. It is attempting to restrict Japan's lucrative trade with the Soviet Union. The recent U.S. demand that Komatsu Seisakusho, a Japanese maker, stop shipments of pipe-laying and other equipment for the Soviet Urengoy natural gas project from western Siberia to Western Europe can be viewed only as an expression of such an attempt.

Meanwhile, the United States is pressing Japan into providing so-called strategic aid to pro-U.S. regimes and countries playing an important role in Washington's anti-Soviet strategy. Washington is demanding Japan increase its aid to Turkey and Pakistan, while the South Korean Government is pressing for a sharp increase in Japanese aid so that it can expand its military capabilities. The U.S. Government also asked Japan to give aid to pro-U.S. governments in Central America and the Caribbean as early as possible.

The United States is thus seeking to make use of Japan's financial and commodity resources to bolster its shaky strategic position in various parts of the world. At the same time, it is trying to make Japan increase its share of military spending to weaken her economic pressure on the U.S. market. To that end, Washington is demanding Japan's overall military buildup. In this point, too, the Japan-U.S. trade friction has gone beyond the bilateral range. This is another problem closely linked to the question of military danger, because the United States, by pushing Japan further down the road to militarization, is hampering the efforts of peace-loving nations to curb the arms race, and increasing the threat to peace.

Japan and the United States are going to hold many official sessions at various levels to ease their strained relations. Foreign Minister Sakurauchi is scheduled to visit the United States late this month. Defense Secretary Weinberger will visit Japan at about the same time. Furthermore, Commerce Secretary Baldrige is scheduled to visit Tokyo in April, and Vice President Bush in May. Besides, President Reagan and Prime Minister Suzuki are expected to hold separate talks during the capitalist nations' summit meeting scheduled for July [as heard] in Versailles. The present status of Japan-U.S. trade relations, however, does not warrant any optimism. Director General of the Economic Planning Agency Komoto, emerging from a Cabinet meeting on 9 March, told reporters that Japan-U.S. trade friction will never be solved even if Japan accepts every U.S. demand for market-opening. It seems that this admission by Komoto reflects an understanding of the universal nature of imperialist contradiction.

PENTAGON DECISION IGNORES JAPAN'S INTERESTS

PM171405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Mar 82 p 4

[Unattributed rejoinder in S. Chugrov "World Today" Roundup: "Unconcealed Impudence"]

[Text] The U.S. military has decided to equip its submarines in the Pacific with Tomahawk cruise missiles armed with nuclear warheads. This was announced by Admiral James Watkins, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, at a subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Submarines with nuclear weapons will be constantly located near Japanese shores. And supposing some malfunction occurs or some other unforeseen circumstances arise? In that event they will possibly have to call in at a Japanese port, the admiral said without batting an eyelid.

This impudent statement clearly disheartened Tokyo's politicians. The Pentagon strategists' plans flagrantly contradict the three non-nuclear principles (not to have, produce, or import nuclear weapons) proclaimed by Japan. The Pentagon has again graphically demonstrated that the United States does not intend taking its ally into consideration. In drawing Japan into the orbit of its aggressive plans, Washington is not only ignoring the will of Japan's people but is also not giving a tinker's damn for the political principles to which the country's government has repeatedly stated allegiance.

GROMYKO CONVERSES WITH JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

LD151706 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Mar (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Tokichiro Uomoto today in connection with the latter's forthcoming departure from the Soviet Union.

During the conversation Andrey Gromyko emphasized that the Soviet Union did favor and still favors the development of relations with Japan on a realistic basis. With the same approach displayed by the Japanese side, much could be done for the development of Soviet-Japanese relations on the foundations of trust and goodneighbourliness and for cooperation in the field of ending the arms race, in favor of detente, peace and the security of peoples.

DPRK, USSR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES SIGN PLAN

SK170028 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] A plan for cooperation between the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society for 1982-83 was signed in Moscow. The signing ceremony was attended by Comrade Kwon Hui-Kyong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA VIEWS DPRK ELECTIONS, POSTWAR PROGRESS

PM091021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 82 p 5

[Vyacheslav Razuvayev "Commentator's Column": "The Will of the Electorate"]

[Text] Pyongyang -- The Supreme People's Assembly elections have been an important event in the social and political life of People's Korea. According to Central Electoral Commission figures, all registered voters turned out. Some 615 deputies were elected to the country's supreme organ of power. They include the leaders of the KWP [Korean Workers Party] and the government, leading production workers and innovators, prominent public figures and scientists.

Assessing the election results, the KWP Central Committee organ NODONG SINMUN notes that they demonstrated the Korean people's cohesion around the KWP, the vitality of the workers' and peasants' revolutionary power and their desire to strengthen the socialist social system even more.

And that is quite natural. In the decades since the Soviet Army freed the country from the colonial yoke, the DPRK has achieved considerable successes. During the years of people's power the republic has become a dynamically developing socialist state. There are, of course, difficulties and complex problems awaiting solution. But, by and large, the DPRK is steadily moving forward. Today it takes only a few days to produce as much industrial output as required a whole year to produce prior to liberation. The Sixth KWP Congress outlined an impressive program for the country's development in the eighties.

These achievements convincingly confirm that socialism offers all peoples wide opportunities for social, economic and spiritual development. At the same time they are evidence of the fruitfulness of the socialist states' all-around cooperation: Around 70 industrial projects have been or are being constructed in the DPRK with Soviet assistance.

The successes in socialist building and the KWP's constructive efforts to normalize the situation on the Korean peninsula offer new opportunities for even more intensive development, and they contribute to the creation of favorable conditions for the peaceful unification of North and South. Millions of voters in People's Korea voted for the conversion of these opportunities into reality.

MONGOLIAN PARTY DELEGATION VIEWS CPSU WORK

PM060919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Useful Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In line with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the MPRP, a delegation of MPRP party workers headed by P. Damdin, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 22 February through 2 March.

The Mongolian Comrades acquainted themselves with CPSU party organizations' work experience in directing the light and food industries. The delegation members had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Light and Food Industry Section, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, Moskovskiy CPSU Obkom and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, and they visited a number of industrial enterprises.

M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the delegation and had a warm and friendly talk with it in which M.I. Polyakov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Light and Food Industry Section, and Mongolian Ambassador to the USSR D. Gotob participated.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON AFGHAN PARTY CONFERENCE

PRAVDA Dispatch

PM171315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 82 p 4

[Dispatch by L. Mironov and PRAVDA special correspondent B. Tretyachenko: "In an Atmosphere of Unity and Cohesion. The National Conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Has Ended"]

[Text] Kabul -- The national conference of the PDPA, in which 841 delegates participated has finished its work in the Afghan capital. The unity and cohesion of PDPA ranks, the enhancement of its prestige among the broad masses and of its leading role in society, the intensification of the struggle against counterrevolution and daily concern for the country's economic development were the main questions on which the conference delegates focused attention when discussing the party Central Committee report delivered by Comrade Babrak Karmal.

The delegates hailed the CPSU Central Committee greetings to the conference with warm applause.

On the threshold of the conference, the Kabul city PDPA committee and a number of provincial PDPA committees appealed to labor collectives to mark this important event with shock work. The first results have been assessed. They were described by (Razmdzhu), Kabul city committee secretary, who spoke in the debates on the main report.

(Purdeli), chairman of the Central Council of Afghan Trade Unions continued in his speech the theme of the masses' labor enthusiasm evoked by the major event in the country's life. Trade union organizations organized voluntary Saturday work and put forward the slogan: Insure the protection of enterprises by the workers forces. As a result, many thousands of patriots swelled the detachments of guardians of the revolution. Labor affairs were spoken of from the high party forum by (Alam), deputy secretary of the Paktia PDPA provincial committee; (Dzhumagol), a worker from Helmand Province; (Nazir), secretary of the (Shibirgan) party city committee; (Kekhkan), a representative of the agricultural cooperatives of Qonduz Province; (Kayumi), director of a nitrogen fertilizer plant in Mazar-E Sharif; N.A. Nur, member of the Central Committee Politburo; S.M. Ziray, chairman of the National Fatherland Front and member of the Central Committee Politburo, and others.

In his speech S.A. Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, stated that economic development is of decisive significance for the implementation of the April revolution's main tasks and aims and for creating a better, happy future. Afghanistan remains a backward country because of the long rule of the feudalists and landowners. However, he noted, we have everything necessary for eliminating backwardness and increasing the country's economic potential in the shortest possible time.

The draft plan for the fiscal year which begins on 21 March envisages the considerable growth of the national economy. The overall volume of production is to increase by 6.3 percent, with a 3.1-percent increase in agricultural production and 10.3 percent in industrial production. The plan attaches paramount significance to the task of the accelerated restoration and resumption of production at those installations whose work has been disrupted as a result of the actions of external and internal counterrevolution.

The delegates' speeches noted that a necessary condition of Afghanistan's economic and social progress is the implementation of a just and democratic land reform in the working peasantry's interests, taking account of the country's particular features, religious convictions and the customs and traditions of the people. Major agrarian transformations have already occurred in the country since the April revolution. The task of the rational utilization of water is being posed at the present stage of the continuing agrarian reform. The implementation of changes in the countryside will be accelerated beginning this spring.

The participants adopted the PDPA action program and an appeal to the people of Afghanistan.

The party and the revolutionary authorities, the action program notes, will continue to strive to make the workers a faster growing and better organized force. This is guaranteed by the PDPA's and the state's economic policy which is aimed at establishing a firm and dynamically developing industrial base and strengthening and expanding the state sector. The peasants are the most numerous participants in the progressive transformations in the republic, and the PDPA is convinced that they will be increasingly active fighters for the revolution and their own happiness.

One of the most important achievements of the April revolution was the creation of a new political system in the country. In addition to state organs, it is based on the National Fatherland Front which operates under the party's leadership. The PDPA intends to continue to pay special attention to intensifying cooperation among the state apparatus, the National Fatherland Front and all mass organizations.

The party deems it necessary, the program then points out, to set up a unified comprehensive system for the defense of the revolution and the people of which the army, border forces, militia, security organs, detachments of defenders of the revolution and tribal militia will be the constituents.

Afghanistan's main aims in the foreign policy sphere, which the PDPA intends to pursue unfailingly, are to defend territorial unity, state sovereignty and independence. The DRA has repeatedly demonstrated its adherence to the cause of peace. The cornerstone of DRA foreign policy is to strengthen and develop the relations of fraternal friendship and traditional cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

The closing speech at the conference was delivered by PDPA General Secretary B. Karmal. Our conference, he said, has shown graphically the party's increasing unity. May the atmosphere of unity be universal, for only thus will the party be able to fulfill its historic mission of being the people's effective political vanguard in the struggle for their bright future.

"On this great day," Comrade B. Karmal stated in conclusion, "and on behalf of party members and all Afghan patriots, I turn to our loyal friend the Soviet Union, the Leninist CPSU and its combat headquarters, the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the outstanding statesman and politician of the present day and great friend of the Afghan people. Every Afghan patriot is now firmly aware that there is and will be no happiness or freedom for Afghanistan without the indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union."

Conference Resolution

LD170944 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Kabul 17 Mar, TASS -- The national conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, which ended in Afghanistan's capital, wholly and actively approved of the political line and practical activities of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, runs a resolution "On the Party's Immediate Tasks", which was adopted at the conference. The resolution stresses the need of concentrating the efforts of the party's Central Committee, the National Fatherland Front on solution of pressing tasks in various spheres.

In the military-political sphere, the main direction is to intensify the struggle against armed counter-revolution to stabilize the situation and to establish durable civil peace in the whole territory of the country, the resolution stresses.

The resolution stresses the need of paying greater attention to questions of military construction, consolidation of the armed forces, security and public order maintenance bodies. The resolution proposes that the local party committees, organs of state power, in carrying out military actions to liberate the territory, should combine these actions with the holding of the necessary measures in the interests of the population.

In the socio-economic sphere the resolution calls for taking consistent and systematic measures to promote all-round development of the economy, solution of pressing social tasks. "Above all it is necessary to ensure," the document stresses, "the steady functioning of enterprises of the industry, power generation, transport and communication, growth of industrial and agricultural production, to concentrate efforts on restoring the wrecked enterprises."

The resolution sets the task to systematically carry out the policy aimed at satisfying the requirements of the people in housing, cultural-enlightening institutions, at eliminating illiteracy, establishing a network of dispensary, sanitary-prophylactic and anti-epidemic institutions and state drug stores.

In the section of the resolution devoted to building up the party, it is said that the successful implementation of the programme of action of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the pressing tasks of the April revolution depends above all on enhancing the party's guiding role in organizing the defence of the revolution, political education of the masses, economic and cultural construction.

This requires monolithic ideological and organizational unity of the party, development of inner-party democracy and discipline on this basis.

In the interests of the people and the revolution, the document stresses, it is necessary to continue the work to perfect legislation, to promote its better application, to enhance efficiency of activities of the state apparatus and to strengthen its links with the masses.

In the ideological sphere, the resolution calls upon the party bodies "to intensify activities to win the masses to the side of the revolution, to actively involve all strata of the population to defence of its gains, to the cause of construction of a new prosperous Afghanistan. For this purpose it is necessary to carry out a package of measures in eliminating political and general illiteracy of the population, in combatting the influence of bourgeois ideology and feudal survivals. All this work should be closely linked with dissemination of the progressive revolutionary theory."

"In accordance with the provisions of its programme of action and the basic principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the party reaffirms devotion to its consistent and principled policy towards the sacred religion of Islam.

"Meanwhile the party committees and state power organs should intensify the work in disclosing anti-people's activities of the enemies of the revolution who act under the guise of the slogans of Islam," the resolution runs.

The national conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan set the task to "draw up and insistently carry out a package of measures aimed at consistent putting into life of the party's policy, the policy of equal development of all nationalities, peoples and tribes, the policy of ensuring their cooperation for the sake of happiness and prosperity of the united fatherland," the document stresses.

In conclusion of the resolution it is stressed that the national conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan aimed at stabilizing the political situation in the region, implementation of the principles of internationalist solidarity, peaceful coexistence and non-alignment."

The resolution recommends that the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, party and state organs should popularize, both inside the country and abroad, the policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in the sphere of international relations, that they should comprehensively develop the internationalist relations of fraternal friendship with the great Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union and traditional cooperation with the USSR, other countries of the socialist community, should broader acquaint the popular masses with their accomplishments in building a new life.

The conference calls, proceeding from the generally accepted principles of equality and mutual benefit, to broaden links with all countries and international organizations.

Action Program

LD161814 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Kabul, 16 Mar, TASS -- A nation-wide conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan that ended in the Afghan capital adopted the "Action Programme of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan" which set out the party's general line for the period ahead. It takes into consideration the specific feature of the present stage of the April revolution, is the basis for still closer rallying of the party's ranks, for mobilizing the party members for solving the tasks of the national democratic revolution and protecting its gains.

"The Action Programme of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan" sets out the party's policy concerning all vital problems of the present Afghan society. The document stresses that the main strategic tasks of the first programme of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan adopted in 1966 -- conquest of political power and choice of the national democratic road of development -- have been fulfilled. The party now needs a new programme document which must reflect the political experience of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the present-day experience of world development, says the introductory part of the document.

The first section of the action programme sets out the essence of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan. It notes, specifically, that being a natural result of the prolonged struggle of Afghanistan's working masses for genuine liberation from the age-old oppression by the exploiters, from the shackles of despotism and backwardness, the April revolution is a national democratic revolution and has an anti-feudal and anti-imperialist character. It has been the answer to the historically growing discontent of the broad public forces of Afghanistan -- the working class, peasantry, intelligentsia, the progressive part of the armed forces, Moslem clergy, tribes, national minorities -- with the egoistic and reactionary policy of anti-people regimes. The April revolution, the document says, sets itself democratic aims and has a national character for it reflects national peculiarities of Afghanistan's peoples, their profound religious feelings, variety of the traditions of peoples and tribes.

The aim of the revolution, party and government is to really decide all vital problems of national development.

The action programme sets out political aims and tasks of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, among them further all-out strengthening and development of the gains of the April revolution and revolutionary power of the working class and all working people, protection of state sovereignty and national independence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the routing of armed counter revolution, the creation on the entire territory of the country of the atmosphere of durable and unbreakable civil peace.

The document also determines the social policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan which takes into consideration the specific features of the social structure of the Afghan society, the policy with regard to youth, women, nationalities, religion, etc.

A special section deals with the party's economic policy. The party's task in the economic sphere is the consistent implementation with the support and participation of broad masses of the course aimed at overcoming the economic backwardness, at resuming and speeding up the rates of growth of national production and improving on this basis the living standards of the entire Afghan people.

The action programme sets out the party's policy in the sphere of ideological work, public education, culture and science, since, as the document says, the sphere of spiritual development of the people, of ensuring the progress of national culture and science is one of the most important tasks of the party.

Special attention in the action programme is paid to the party's goals and tasks in the sphere of the foreign policy and international relations. The document points out in this connection that Afghanistan's foreign policy is now determined by the supreme interests of the noble and industrious people of Afghanistan, the principles of national independence and nonalignment.

The programme determines the role of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan at the stage of the national democratic revolution. It is stressed, specifically, that the party is achieving the trust of the people, recognition and consolidation of its guiding role by its every-day practical deeds in the construction of new Afghanistan, in the protection of its honour and dignity from the encroachments of internal and external counterrevolution.

Being aware of its historical responsibility for the destiny of the people, the motherland and the revolution, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan sets as one of its aims the implementation of the action programme in the name of independence, progress and prosperity of the motherland, the document says in conclusion.

TASS Interviews

LD161804 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 16 Mar 82

[By TASS Correspondent Yuriy Tyssovskiy]

[Text] Kabul, 16 Mar, TASS -- The decisions of the nation-wide conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan that ended here, the conference that has determined the prospects of Afghanistan's further social and economic development along the road of progress and construction of new life met broad support of the Afghan workers, peasants, advanced intelligentsia.

"The documents of the nation-wide conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the action program of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan serve the cause of strengthening the party's ties with the people, ensures further development of the revolution despite all difficulties it faces", Kambar Ali, a worker of a textile complex in the Baghlan Province, told the TASS correspondent. "The life of the working people has improved and after the conference, I am sure, will be even better. The wages have been increased, a store selling goods at fixed prices has been set up. My friends, workers, and I regard revolution as our vital concern. I wish to thank on their behalf the Soviet Union for rendering us vast assistance at the time of trial".

Shakria Said Kazem is a student, member of the district committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan of Kabul District. "I believe that what is most important in the party's decisions is the course at the development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union which was emphasized at the conference, she said. I am sure that this friendship proven by time will help us defeat our enemies, will ensure for my country peace and prosperity," she said.

"The land reform is now being implemented in highland districts and valleys of our land", peasant Said Majun from the Badakhshan Province, a delegation of the conference, told the TASS correspondent. "More than 70 families in my village were already given land. The others will receive plots of land shortly. Then we shall get down to creating a cooperative society. The peasants get convinced in reality that the revolution brought them new life. The decisions of the conference meet our interests, are aimed at ridding the people of age-old backwardness. Being aware of this we fully support them."

KARMAL, KESHTMAND SPEAK ON AGRICULTURAL REFORM

PM071449 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Feb 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Agrarian Transformations in Afghanistan"]

[Text] Kabul, 26 Feb -- In the Afghan capital Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, addressed an enlarged meeting of ministry and department leaders, secretaries of PDPA provincial committees and provincial governors devoted to questions of carrying out the land reform in the country.

In Afghanistan today, Babrak Karmal said, a crushing blow has been dealt to feudal and prefeudal relations in the countryside. The party and government of the DRA are fully determined to fulfill the main task of our national democratic revolution -- to provide the landless peasants, agricultural workers and poor nomads with land and water and, within the limits envisaged by law, to increase the plots of those rural workers possessing only a little land.

The PDPA Central Committee, the speaker continued, deems it urgently necessary for the mass sociopolitical, youth and women's organizations and the Central Council of Agricultural Cooperatives to take the most active part in this important matter.

The DRA leader also pointed to the need for active work on the part of the mass media, which, stressed, must be a real platform for the foremost experience of the revolutionary transformations in the countryside.

The solution of practical tasks in effecting land and water reform, B. Karmal stressed, is a matter for the whole party and the whole people. On behalf of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee he appealed to workers to strengthen their alliance with the laboring peasantry, which is a guarantee of the further positive development of the revolutionary process in Afghanistan.

In his speech the chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers said that despite the continual aggressive and provocative actions of the United States and Pakistan and the hegemonist aspirations of China, the first stage of the land reform has been inplemented in the country. Some 296,000 peasants with little or no land have been allocated plots. Following the April revolution the DRA's agriculture has on the whole provided the country with the basic food products and industry with raw material. At the same time, Keshtmand noted, the level of agricultural production attained is still insufficient. The speaker dwelt in detail on the topical tasks of agriculture, the most important of which are the continuation of the land and water reform and the provision of material and technical assistance for peasants and cooperatives.

S.A. Keshtmand rated highly the assistance given by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan in the sphere of agriculture.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES AWARD FROM LAO GUESTS; TALKS HELD

Award Ceremony

LD181116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] In the Kremlin today Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], presented the highest award of the LPDR, the Gold Medal of the Nation, to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Present at the presentation were Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov. Aleksandrov, Blatov and Sukanov, assistants to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Bogolyubov, first deputy department head of the CPSU Central Committee, were also present in the hall.

Present on the Lao side were Lovansai, Politburo member and secretary of the LPRP Central Committee; (Phaysan), charge d'affaires of the Lao Embassy in the USSR, and other Lao comrades.

Comrade Phomvihan spoke at the presentation of the award. He said:

Esteemed and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers and the entire Lao people, with a feeling of special joy I present you with the Gold Medal of the Nation, the highest award of the LPDR, which you have earned in connection with your 75th birthday.

In awarding you this highest award, the LPRP and the Government of Laos highly evaluate your truly great services as an outstanding Soviet party and state leader, an eminent international figure expending all his efforts and ability for the struggle for the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism, for the cause of communism and the happiness of the Soviet people, the strengthening of the socialist community, for peace and security of peoples. At the same time, the award is an expression of the deep respect, love and sincere gratitude to you, the great friend of the communists and the entire people of Laos, a man who is doing much for our revolution, for strengthening fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation and ties between the Soviet Union and the LPDR.

Dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, taking advantage of this wonderful opportunity, allow me once again ardently to congratulate you and from the bottom of my heart to wish you great happiness, strong health, long years of life and new, even more outstanding achievements in your responsible activity for the good of the esteemed CPSU, your homeland and the great Soviet people. Our wish is for you to make an increasingly great contribution to the cause of the people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. We wish the Soviet Union successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1982 plan and new achievements to meet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. May the fraternal Lao-Soviet friendship and cooperation constantly develop and be strengthened.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev then spoke. He said:

Dear Comrade Kaysone, esteemed comrades, I sincerely thank you for the lofty award from fraternal Laos. Thank you, Comrade Kaysone, for the kind words spoken here to our party and our country. As far as my personal contribution to the strengthening of friendship between the Soviet and Lao peoples and fraternal ties between the communists of our countries is concerned, I will say this: One of the most valuable behests of the great Lenin, for me, as for every Soviet communist, has been and remains fidelity to proletarian, socialist internationalism.

We live in a tumultuous but surprisingly interesting time. We can see with our own eyes that the noble socialist ideas know no boundaries, and we can see how these ideas are helping to bring peoples together. It is a great joy for a communist to participate directly in the construction of new and genuinely egalitarian and friendly relations among states.

Only 6 years have passed since the victorious revolution in Laos opened up the socialist perspective for its people. You have achieved much even in this time. People's power has become stronger, production of rice and other agricultural crops is growing, industrial enterprises are coming into being, and conditions are gradually being created in such a way that the country's rich resources are being drawn more fully into the working of the economy. And we are gratified that the multiplication of Soviet-Lao ties has been a notable help to the people of Laos in their creative affairs.

The LPRP is confidently leading the construction of the foundations of socialism. It is uniting the nation in the name of defending the gains of the revolution. Its policy is to strengthen the republic's international position. The close alliance between Laos and neighboring fraternal countries has become an influential factor in strengthening peace and stablility in Southeast Asia.

One can say with complete confidence, comrades, that good prospects are opening up for cooperation between our parties and countries in all spheres. Accepting the lofty award from our Lao friends today, I should like to give the assurance that I consider it my duty and honor to further the development of this cooperation. I wish you successful work at the third congress of the LPRP. I wish the Lao people peace and new victories in socialist construction.

The speeches by Comrades Kaysone Phomvihan and Leonid Ilich Breznhev were listened to with great attention and were met with applause. Those present heartily congratulated Comrade Brezhnev on the presentation of the lofty award of the LPDR and they wished Leonid Ilich further fruitful work in the name of consolidating cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries, in the name of implementing the noble ideals of socialism and communism.

Talks in Kremlin

LD181148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] A meeting took place in the Kremlin today between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, who is in the Soviet Union on a friendly visit. Taking part in the meeting were, from the Soviet side, Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Aleksandrov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and from the Lao side, Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and (?Surinphumi), aide to the general secretary of the party Central Committee.

During the meeting, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev talked about the most important problems of socio-economic development in the USSR which are presently being resolved by the CPSU, and about the party's activities in directing the efforts of the Soviet people to fulfill the plans of communist construction set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Kaysone Phomvihan said that at present the communists and all of the Lao people are actively preparing to hold the third LPRP congress which is intended to provide a fresh stimulus for the construction of the foundations of socialism in the LPDR. He noted that in drafting its policy, the party consistently leans on the general laws of socialist development and the experience of the socialist countries accumulated in this sphere, carefully taking into account here the specific features of the internal and external conditions of Laos.

Comrades Brezhnev and Kaysone Phomvihan exchanged opinions on issues of further development and deepening of cooperation between the CPSU and the LPRP, and between the Soviet Union and Laos. Comrade Brezhnev stressed that the CPSU is firmly adhering to the course of all-round development of close cooperation with fraternal Laos.

Our cooperation, he said, has good and reliable prospects for better using its opportunities. In particular, it is important to concentrate efforts on the timely and full realization of what has been decided during the coordination of national economic plans of the USSR and the LPDR for the current 5-year plan.

Kaysone Phomvihan underlined that communists and the entire Lao people consider the development of fraternal ties with the Soviet Union, with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other countries of the socialist community to be an effective support in the solution of radical tasks of the socialist reconstruction of Laos. He highly evaluated the significance of the assistance the Soviet Union is giving in the construction of the foundations of socialism in the LPDR.

Dwelling on topical international questions, Comrades Brezhnev and Kaysone Phomvihan expressed their conviction that the peoples of the world have no more important task than to set a stable barrier across the path of the threat of a new war and halt the further exacerbation of international tension provoked by the forces of imperialism and reaction. Of considerable significance in this respect would be a normalization of the situation in South East Asia.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev supported the steps taken by Laos together with Vietnam and Kampuchea to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. The Soviet Union approves the new proposals recently put forward on this question at the conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochina countries in Vientiane.

Kaysone Phomvihan underlined the historic significance of the consistently peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU imbued with the principles and the tireless efforts of the USSR aimed at eliminating the threat of a new world war, at reducing the arms race, and at settling all controversial questions by negotiation in the interests of general peace and the security of peoples. In this connection he stated his support for the new and exceptional proposals in the speech made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions.

The meeting between Comrades Brezhnev and Kaysone Phomvihan took place in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, and complete unanimity of views.

Meeting at CPSU CC

LD171748 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar, TASS -- Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Ivan Kapitonov, Mikhail Zimyanin and Konstantin Rusakov had a meeting at the CPSU CC with Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos (PRPL) and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Sisomphon Lovansai, a member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PRPL Central Committee. During the conversation, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, an exchange of opinions took place on issues of further developing cooperation between the CPSU and the PRPL.

TASS CARRIES PAP REPORT ON PZPR POLITBURO

LD171330 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Mar (PAP) -- The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee yesterday approved political and organisational guidelines for centenary celebrations of the Polish working class movement due this September.

The meeting stressed that the class, Marxist and Leninist values inherent in the tradition and achievements of the Polish working class movement should inspire the current work on rebuilding the strength, cohesion and social confidence in the party.

The Political Bureau emphasized that the anniversary celebrations should assign priority to the honest in-depth study of the history of the Polish working class movement.

The Political Bureau also acquainted itself with the sociopolitical situation in the administration on justice. The significance of the 9th PUWP Congress' resolution, which emphasises strengthening of the constitutional principle of the courts' independence as the basic safeguard of the rule of law, was stressed.

The meeting stated that martial law placed especially important tasks on the Justice Ministry with regard to strengthening law, order and social discipline.

The Political Bureau recommended completion of work on draft laws designed to improve effectiveness of struggle against crime and social pathology covering alcoholism prevention, combat and prevention of juvenile delinquency, as well as combat of social parasitism.

COMPARISON OF JARUZELSKI REMARKS AT WRON SESSION

Comparison of the Moscow Domestic Service Russian item "Jaruzelski Remarks at WRON Session Reviewed," published in the 15 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 3, with the TASS report datelined Warsaw, 12 March, published in the 13 March Moscow PRAVDA, page 5, reveals the following variations:

Paragraph two, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...the council is not suggesting nor imposing any readymade decisions.

Same paragraph, line six reads in PRAVDA: The state interests of the Polish people are united.

NOVOYE VREMYA ASSESSES JARUZELSKI MOSCOW VISIT

PM171659 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 10, 5 Mar 82 pp 6-8

[N. Shishlin article: "In the Interests of Socialism and Peace. On the Results of the Polish Party and State Delegation's Visit to the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The visit to the Soviet Union by a Polish party and state delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, was important in many respects.

Like the recent seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum, the visit sheds additional light on the development of the internal situation in Poland. The short-term and long-term goals sought by the PZPR and all the country's patriotic forces have become more clear.

At the same time the Moscow talks -- and this must be stressed -- were new confirmation of the close allied relations between the Soviet Union and Poland. The myths which have been and are being created in the West about the Soviet approach to Poland are dispelled as the truth about Soviet-Polish fraternal cooperation declares itself clearly and convincingly.

On more thing about the rich content of our Polish friends' visit to Moscow: The visit was not confined in its significance to bilateral ties between our parties and states but was an event with all-European, even worldwide resonance.

It will, of course, be necessary on many occasions to go back to the shocks of August and after in Poland, but at present it is more important to assess the evolution of events and imagine to what shores People's Poland would have been dragged by the forces of counter-revolution which emerged on the political scene in 1980-1981. What happened in Poland gives a good indication. The country was swamped by waves of chaos and anarchy; the Polish economy was plunging headlong; daily difficulties in society's life had multiplied; a direct threat was being created to the foundations of Polish socialist statehood. The enemies of socialism, enjoying intensive support from imperialist centers, believed their hour had come. They were measuring up in earnest to seize power and eliminate the socialist system in the country.

In the very acute, alarming situation which arose last December a Military Council of National Salvation was created in Poland and the decision to impose martial law was adopted.

As W. Jaruzelski noted in his Moscow speech, "these were difficult decisions for us. We adopted them independently and soveriengly, being deeply convinced that they would promote socialist Poland's interests and serve the cause of peace in Europe. Time confirms their correctness." Obviously, the difficult days for Poland are not yet in the past. It is not so easy to make up for the tremendous damage done by 16 months of destructive activity by antisocialist forces. It is not so easy to eliminate the consequences of serious political and economic errors of the former Polish leadership. All this is exacerbated by the fact that imperialist circles in the United States and certain other NATO countries are trying to step up pressure on Poland. They would evidently like to bring back yesterday, which, according to their calculations, could and was to bring irreversible changes for the worse in Poland.

These calculations are now being nullified by Polish Communists and Polish patriots. A stabilization process has begun in the country: The rhythm of industrial work is being smoothed out, a healthy economic policy is being formed and antisocial phenomena are being resolutely nipped in the bud.

Of special significance, certainly, is the increased activity of the PZPR. On the whole Polish Communists have heeded the errors of the past. They are restoring a Leninist work style, stepping up activity at enterprises and going among the masses. All key issues in the issues in the country's life fall within the party's field of vision. It is striving to rally the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia for the sake of strengthening and augmenting socialist values. Acting in cooperation with the allied parties, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, and with all the people's patriotic forces, the PZPR is aiming to achieve national consensus on the basis of the Constitution.

It may be put like this: Socialist Poland is once again beginning to look forward. Of course, the country will still have to make tremendous efforts to achieve the full normalization of the situation. But the important thing is to choose the correct path, and Polish Communists have done that.

Speaking at a reception in honor of the Polish party and state delegation, L.I. Brezhnev said: "The bitter lessons of what has happened are a science. And Communists know how to learn."

In discussing the situation in Poland today and the results of the visit I would like to note two very important facts associated with the Soviet Union's attitude toward Polish affairs.

First, the Soviet Union -- and L.I. Brezhnev drew attention to this -- received with complete understanding the news of the national decision adopted by our Polish friends in order to defend the people's power, cool passions and lead the country out of the prolonged, agonizing crisis.

Second, it must be said with the utmost clarity that the CPSU has not had a shadow of a doubt as to the justification of the desire of the PZPR and the parties allied to it to purge the practice of socialist building of all that is borrowed and alien to the nature of socialism. Addressing the Polish comrades, L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "Your concern to restore the vanguard role of the working class party, your long-term firm orientation toward increasing the working people's political activeness and rallying the people's masses, are only natural. The development of true democracy, far from weakening socialism, infinitely adds to its strength." That is the essence of the Soviet approach to the Polish events. That is real respect for the sovereign right of Poles and Poland to resolve their own affairs with no outside interference.

Of course, all this does not mean that the Soviet Union is shutting itself off from Polish events. It isn't. For Soviet people, Poland is not only a close friend and neighbor but a country linked by years of common struggle against fascism, the decades of joint socialist building and a common interest in strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world.

As a friend, neighbor and ally the Soviet Union has sought and continues to seek to give People's Poland all possible support. This is expressed in the intensification of economic cooperation. The crisis led to a significant fall in deliveries of Polish products to the Soviet Union. But even in these conditions the Soviet Union scrupulously fulfilled its commitments on economic deliveries and, moreover, invariably attended to our Polish comrades' additional wishes with the best possible will. W. Jaruzelski spoke with the utmost clarity, during his Moscow visit, of the obvious, tremendous significance of the indispensable international assistance which the USSR gives Poland. He stressed: "Without that assistance, without the significant expansion of cooperation within CEMA, it would be impossible to emerge from the crisis."

Questions of economic cooperation played a prominent part in the talks. It may be said that, as a result of the measures outlined, prospects are emerging for reanimating all components of the Polish economy. It may be expected that Soviet deliveries of valuable raw materials and the expansion of Poland's cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA countries will make it possible to utilize Poland's production capacities more fully, which will, of course, affect both the growth of output and the improvement of the working people's well-being.

It should be stipulated that Poland is by no means becoming some kind of dependent on the other socialist states. Its production, scientific and technical potential, Poland's skilled working class and its skillful engineers and technicians give grounds for believing that the country is fully able to cope with today's difficult concerns and ensure the steady growth of the national economy. Polish comrades themselves say this, as they engage in difficult, complex but noble work to overcome the protracted crisis. They rightly note that their economy needs a strong additional stimulus in order to be able to restore equilibrium more rapidly and rid itself of its affliction. Soviet aid is just such a stimulus.

To say that the Polish-Soviet talks were noted in Europe would be to say nothing. In Europe -- and not only in Europe -- they attracted the most intense attention. It appears that in this respect, too, the results of the visit are positive to the highest degree. Poland is fully determined to consolidate its rightful place in the socialist system, in all spheres of our cooperation -- political, defense and economic -- and to consolidate its place among the other peoples of Europe. The formation of a strong, independent socialist Poland was one of the most important factors for the stabilization of the European situation throughout the postwar period. The Polish voice was the voice of reason and peace. It will be so in the future, too.

In this connection I would like to draw attention to the final communique on the Soviet-Polish talks. It expresses very well the firm will of the Soviet Union and Poland, in the present disturbed international situation, not to yield to provocations and to firmly follow a policy of peace and peaceful cooperation.

The Soviet and Polish approach to literally all European and global international problems is permeated with a constructive spirit and with the desire to overcome the growth of tension and strengthen detente.

This applies to the supreme problem of modern life -- disarmament. The Soviet Union and Poland advocate the limitation and curtailment of armaments, the attainment of practical decisions at the Soviet-American medium-range nuclear weapons talks and real progress at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Like the Soviet Union, Poland advocates a real zero option on nuclear weapons in Europe -- that is, ridding the European Continent of nuclear weapons of any kind, whether strategic or tactical.

The Soviet Union and Poland persistently seek the continuation of the all-European process which began with the historic Helsinki conference. This is fully expressed in their approach to the Madrid meeting. If that meeting is marking time the reason does not, of course, lie in the socialist countries' positions. The outlines of quite a good decision in Madrid have already been sketched, but the decision is being postponed and postponed because of the stance of Western powers, most notably the United States. The United States is doing everything possible to avoid mutually acceptable agreements by inventing artificial pretexts to motivate its destructive stance.

In Madrid -- and not only in Madrid -- the U.S. ruling circles explain their deafness to the urgent problems of improving the international situation in terms of...Polish events. This explanation is, to put it mildly, absurd. Socialist Poland would already have moved considerably further toward the complete normalization of the situation had it not been for the hostile policy of the imperialist powers, especially the United States.

All the same, things do not look too good for official Washington if, as an argument in favor of its line of wrecking detente, it chooses its own lying propaganda campaigns and the consequences of its own subversive actions against other states.

But the United States has no right to veto on the process of improving the international atmosphere. The fate of that process depends on many quantities -- particularly on the stance of the Soviet Union, People's Poland, the other socialist countries and responsible political circles in many states.

The Soviet-Polish talks show that the USSR and Poland are following the path of struggle for peace. "We are in favor," L.I. Brezhnev notes, "of continuing and enriching the East-West dialogue, in favor of sweeping aside the heaps of accusations and counter-accusations and setting about the practical resolution of urgent problems, above all else. In a word, we are against confrontation and for accord and businesslike cooperation."

The Polish party and state delegation's visit to the USSR -- and this can be said already -- will serve the interests of socialist Poland and the development of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Poland. Its results will undoubtedly be beneficial for the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

KULIKOV MEETINGS WITH ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV IN SOFIA

PM171503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Sofia, 11 Mar (TASS) -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, today received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. A cordial, friendly talk took place.

V.G. Kulikov was also received by G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politbruo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

SOLOMENTSEV MET BY TODOROV ON ARRIVAL IN SOFIA

LD171242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Sofia today on an official friendly visit from Moscow at the invitation of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

At the airport the delegation was met by Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and other officials.

BULGARIAN JOURNALISTS VISIT UZBEK SSR SITES

GF171602 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of Bulgarian journalists continue to familiarize themselves with life in the Uzbek SSR. They have visited the Tashkent tractor factory and one of the kholkhoz's near Tashkent. They have also visited sites of interest in the Uzbek capital. The Bulgarian journalists were received by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee on 15 March.

OFFICERS ATTEND GDR EMBASSY ANNIVERSARY FUNCTION

PM171719 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Feb 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "GDR Embassy reception"]

[Text] On 26 February Maj Gen G. Oldenburg, army, naval and air force attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR, gave a reception marking the 26th anniversary of the GDR National People's Army. The reception was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army Generals S.K. Kurkotkin and V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy ministers of defense; generals, admirals and officers of the USSR Armed Forces, and members of the Soviet public. Also present were army, navy and air force attaches at foreign states' embassies in Moscow. GDR Ambassador to the USSR E. Winkelmann attended the reception.

ZAGLADIN AIRS SECURITY PROPOSALS IN LE MONDE

PM171333 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Internal Section: "Six Soviet Ideas For Security"]

[Text] There is no lack of political problems in Europe. They range from the situation in Poland to Gibraltar, from the death sentences in Turkey to the almost daily murders in Ulster. All those problems (despite their difference and, at time, their contrary nature) draw attention. But it can be said that the most urgent problem in Europe is that of war or peace: It is even a matter of life or death in this nuclear age.

Both in the East and West of the continent the political forces have already expressed their opinions on this subject, each in their own way of course. But whatever the shades of opinion, they lead to the same point: War must be averted.

This unanimity is understandable because, although the threat of a nuclear war endangers the future of the whole of mankind, it has a special character for our continent because Europe is regarded as a potential theater for hostilities. That situation is the basis of the Soviet concept of peace and security in Europe.

In what sense? War would be a war between two blocs, a war of West against East and, more especially, of West Europe against East Europe. Consequently, by guaranteeing the security of either side of Europe, East or West, it is possible to avert the outbreak of that war. In other words West Europe's security means East Europe's security. And vice versa. It is quite simply impossible to separate the Soviet Union's security from that of Belgium or Portugal, or France's security from that of the GDR or Bulgaria.

It is sometimes said that although Europe can do a great deal, there are blocs, alliances and "superpowers," which to some extent reduce the possibilities for a real European policy. Of course, there are alliances and great powers like, for example, the USSR and the United States. But why should that limit the role of and possibilities for a European policy? In any case the Soviet Union thinks differently.

It is true that the Soviet approach to the problem of European security differs from the American approach. The Soviet Union is part of Europe but the United States is not a European country. That fact is bound to affect the American approach to European problems.

What is the difference between the way in which the United States and the USSR approach the problem of European security?

For the United States, guaranteeing its security means primarily deflecting a possible nuclear strike from its own territory. In other words shifting the possible epicenter of a potential conflict outside the United States. In almost all American documents it is primarily Europe which is referred to at this level, but it is true that "peripheral zones" are also sometimes added.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, guaranteeing security primarily means ensuring the security of the whole of Europe. In other words preventing conflict throughout the European territory. The difference is considerable. What practical proposals does the Soviet Union make for attaining that goal?

1 -- Making Europe a continent free from all types of nuclear weapons. Being aware that it is not so easy to attain that goal (mainly because the West is not prepared to do it while the USSR is prepared to do it very quickly), the Soviet Union proposes various stages for progressing toward that final goal. One of those stages might be the elimination from European territory of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons at a stroke. If it is difficult for the West to do that (which is partly understandable in view of France's specific position, for instance), it might be possible to adopt a different course -- that of considerably reducing the existing arsenal of medium-range missiles. All those proposals were put forward by L. Brezhnev during his visit to Bonn in November 1981. They are at present being studied in Geneva.

2 -- The Soviet Union considers it necessary to reduce conventional weapons on the European Continent. Negotiations on that subject have been going on for years in Vienna. They have been going on for several years because the socialist countries' Western partners are conducting interminable discussions to establish the number of soldiers in one country compared with the number in another. The difference being discussed is very insignificant and, with some show of goodwill, it would have been possible to reach an agreement long ago. However, no such agreement has been reached. In view of that, the socialist countries are proposing to define the desired level of armed forces in Central Europe and to immediately reduce the existing troops and arms in order to move closer to that level. This is the only reasonable approach to this problem.

3 -- The Soviet Union is prepared to support the idea expressed by the North European countries to create a denuclearized zone in their region. We are prepared not only to guarantee that zone but also to study closely all the questions relating to that problem, including questions relating to adjoining Soviet territory.

4 -- We support the desire of several Balkan states to create a denuclearized zone in this part of the European Continent, too.

5 -- The Soviet Union has made detailed proposals on the possibility of making the Mediterranean a sea of peace and peaceful cooperation.

6 -- Finally, the Soviet Union is prepared to immediately guarantee to any European country which does not possess nuclear arms, does not produce any and does not have any on its territory, that it will never under any circumstances use against it the nuclear weapons belonging to the Soviet state. We call on the other nuclear countries to give the same guarantees to the states mentioned.

These Soviet proposals on various aspects of European security all have official diplomatic form, which means that they were made during preliminary negotiations or else the governments concerned were informed of them.

Of course, we are prepared to study any other proposals relating to all aspects of European security. Interesting ideas have been put forward by the French leaders, the leaders of the German Social Democratic Party, the Belgian Socialist Party, the Netherlands Labor Party, the Greek Pasok and so forth. In short, we do not refuse to examine any existing plans. There are many plans and ideas. There is no lack of subjects for consideration. The task now is to put those ideas into practice with a view to vigorously guaranteeing security for all European peoples and for each of them. The fulfillment of that task will considerably facilitate the examination of all the other problems which concern our old continent.

GROMYKO, ITALIAN ENVOY DISCUSS ARMS PROPOSAL

LD171818 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 17 Mar 82

[TExt] Moscow, 17 Mar,TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, today received Italy's ambassador to the Soviet Union Giovanni Migliuolo.

They discussed the present state and development prospects of Soviet-Italian relations. Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union favoured preservation of the positive experience accumulated in bilateral relations in recent years, and further development of mutually beneficial cooperation. This naturally required efforts on both sides.

During their exchange of views on international problems, the ambassador's attention was called to the new major initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR. Special emphasis was laid on the Soviet proposals aimed at facilitating an agreement on large reductions in both sides' nuclear means in Europe, based on the principles of equality and undiminished security.

This goal is served by the decision of the Soviet leadership to introduce unilaterally a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR. Moreover, the Soviet Union intends already this year, unless there is a new aggravation of the international situation, to reduce on its own initiative a certain number of its medium-range missiles.

The hope was expressed on the Soviet side that Italy, like other Western states which it directly concerns, would give due assessment of the Soviet Union's new moves dictated by a desire to reduce the menace of nuclear war.

The ambassador said that the Soviet proposal would be thoroughly examined by the Italian Government.

MATERIALS ON BUCKLEY'S WESTERN EUROPE TOUR

Yenikeyev Views Tour

LD180230 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] A high-powered American delegation led by State Department Under Secretary James Buckley is making a tour of Western Europe to try to get allies of the United States to stop mutually beneficial economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The American delegation is to visit Bonn, Paris, London, Rome and Brussels. An analysis now from Radio Moscow observer Viktor Yenikeyev. He writes:

The American delegation is visiting the capitals of the main U.S. allies in Western Europe. These countries have or had most extensive trade and economic ties with the USSR and other socialist nations. It is clear from statements by leaders in Paris, Bonn and some other Old World capitals that Western Europe intends to keep following its line for economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. One may discount the small concessions they have made to the policy of sanctions pursued by the United States administration.

For example, there are firm decisions by France, Federal Germany and some other West European countries to take part in the gas pipeline project between Siberia and Western Europe. This is the largest ever economic deal between East and West and its is estimated to cost $15 billion. Small wonder the project causes irritation and consternation in Washington. It seems to focus in itself the disagreements of principle between the Old and New World on issues of trade and cooperation with the USSR and its partners. Therefore there is every reason to assume that the White House delegation will first of all try to disrupt this (?gas-for-pipe) deal of the century, yet it is unlikely that the Washington envoys will be able to produce any convincing argument in support of the sanctions policy.

The administration used to simply resort to blackmail and threats against the allies. Again the West Europeans will be intimidated with too much dependence on Soviet gas supplies and the unpredictability of the Soviet market. I do not think the American delegation will resist the temptation to intimidate Old World officials with allegedly aggressive intentions of the Soviet Union too. But the West European leaders have their own weighty reasons, tested practically, for continuing the mutually advantageous trade and economic dialogue with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Since 1974 West Europeans have been steadily buying Soviet gas for example. Never in the intervening years did the Soviet Union act for reasons of expediency and violate its commitments to the West. Old World leaders also realize well by now that Soviet orders mean guaranteed jobs for hundreds of thousands of workers. Yet apart from the economic advantage for both Western Europe and the Soviet Union,

The main thing is that trade, cooperation and business contacts are a reliable path to better understanding and good neighborliness. The United States too could certainly make a big contribution to better East-West relations. But instead Washington opts for deliberately worsening the relations in a bid to disrupt and destroy the existing ties between our countries.

Western Press Cited

LD171646 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 17 Mar, TASS -- The French press writes that the Paris negotiations of U.S. Undersecretary of State James Buckley were actually to no avail. The Government of France displayed a negative attitude to the toughening of Western economic sanctions against the USSR, since these sanctions would hit the interests of West European countries themselves, the FRANCE PRESSE stresses. "Speaking at the 17th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions, Leonid Brezhnev was absolutely right to emphasise that Western countries are much more dependent on foreign trade in their development, than the Soviet Union," the news agency stressed.

London, 17 Mar, TASS -- The Buckley delegation today came here for negotiations with the British Government. In the unanimous opinion of British news analysts, this trip comes as continuation of attempts of the Reagan administration to form a united anti-Soviet front in the West European continent, so as, according to the well-informed London TIMES, to draw Europeans into a systematic and concerted policy which has the aim to exert pressure upon the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The gross blackmail tactics that the White House resorts to towards Western Europe meets growing opposition from British business circles. Speaking at a seminar on British-Soviet trade, which is under way in London, Executive Director of the Soviet-British Chamber of Commerce R. Scrivener declared for all-round expansion that Britain, just as other West European countries, badly needs development of that trade.

Underlying American-West European differences is the economic policy towards the USSR, plans of deployment of new missiles in Western Europe and the level of military expenditures, writes the influential weekly ECONOMIST. The American basic foreign policy approach is characterised by gross and unreasoned actions, the weekly writes.

It is not accidental that in the recent time they in Washington have been noting with ever growing concern the widening "epidemics of anti-American sentiments" in Western Europe, the main cause of which is the course of the Reagan administration, the course of political, military and economic confrontation. Even in Britain, the country traditionally linked with "particularly good relations" with the United States, only 14 per cent of the people polled in the course of the public opinion poll in October last year, expressed the opinion that American leaders abide by a reasonable approach in elaborating political decisions. 59 per cent of those polled demanded that the American military bases on the British Isles be dismantled.

IZVESTIYA Comments

LD171158 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar, TASS -- Today's IZVESTIYA writes about the increasingly frequent visits paid to Western Europe by high-ranking representatives of the Reagan administration. The purposes of these visits, the newspaper writes are "well-known: To fan up anti-Sovietism and militaristic hysteria among its West European partners, to hitch them to the chariot of U.S. feverish militaristic preparations and at the same time to try and correct at their expense the worsening economic situation in the USA. Together with this political luggage there is always a heavy diplomatic club."

The U.S. Undersecretary of State Buckley, now on a many-day tour of West European capitals, IZVESTIYA says, began his talks in Federal Republic of Germany with massive pressure on Bonn in an effort to tie the Western Germans more closely to the United States' anti-Soviet economic sanctions. But when he was told, according to a DDP report, that Washington had misaddressed its demands he evidently did not abandon hope for winning to his side, through massive pressure, Washington's partners in other West European capitals.

The newspaper says that the much vaunted American common sense and diplomatic tact often desert Washington's emissaries in the face of the opposition they meet almost everywhere in Western Europe to the United States' adventurist plans. Thus the U.S. ambassador in Spain demanded unceremoniously of the Saragossa authorities that such Soviet films as "The Circus", "Chapayev", "Merry Boys", should not be shown at the cinemas there for "political reasons".

The American policy of "armtwisting" is regarded by broad public circles in Western Europe as a hopeless one, IZVESTIYA stressed.

Results Assessed

LD181032 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] A U.S. delegation led by Assistant Secretary of State James Buckley has arrived in Rome on completing a visit to Britain. The purpose of the group's tour of Western Europe is to tighten the economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland. Yet there are all indications that Buckley's mission doesn't justify the expectations of the U.S. adminsitration. Britain's Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has spoken against new sanctions. Earler, at the meetings in Bonn and Paris, the U.S. envoy was given to understand that Federal Germany and France don't intend to yield to pressure from the Reagan administration and jeopardize the development of mutually beneficial economic cooperation with the socialist countries.

U.S. CW STOCKPILES DRAW FRG PROTESTS

PM171429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 82 p 5

[TASS report: "They Were 'Rehearsing' Chemical Warfare"]

[Text] Bonn, 9 Mar -- The rehearsal of methods of warfare using chemical weapons has become an integral part of U.S. Army exercises in the FRG. That is the conclusion reached by the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT in reporting an incident which occurred in the city of Taunusstein Hessen).

While playing on the outskirts of the city a schoolboy found elongated objects reminiscent of brightly colored felt-tipped pens for drawing. He took them home. When the boy started drawing he abruptly lost consciousness. The emergency doctors who came in response to a call from his parents diagnosed severe poisoning, delivering him to the intensive care unit in a serious condition. It emerged that they were not felt-tipped pens but special syringes containing a poison antidote distributed to U.S. Army servicemen during exercises.

Just before U.S. soldiers had been "rehearsing" chemical warfare in the Hessen city.

This incident is evidence that the U.S. military have not only created enormous stockpiles of chemical ammunition in the FRG but are rehearsing methods of using them in the event of a "conflict" and ways of protecting its servicemen against war gases -- that is, they are playing out "scenarios" for a chemical attack.

According to the magazine DER SPIEGEL, there are already over 4,000 tons of ammunition containing neuroparalytic gas on FRG territory. Approximately half of these dangerous weapons are in underground storage close to the township of Fischback near Pirmasens -- the largest U.S. Army chemical weapons stockpile in West Europe.

In developing the production of sophisticated binary chemical weapons the U.S. military has already determined the regions where they will be deployed: Hanau, Mannheim, Pirmasens and Mesveyler in the southwest FRG.

Democrats and peace champions in the FRG, the weekly DIE TAT stresses, resolutely denounce the U.S. military's plans to turn the country into an arsenal of chemical weapons and demand that this weapon of mass destruction be banned.

FRG LEADERS REJECT U.S. 'DIKTAT' ON TRADE

PM171621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Rejecting Diktat"]

[Text] Bonn, 13 Mar -- The FRG rejects the U.S. administration's attempts to undermine its economic ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. New confirmation of this was given in an interview with FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt in the newspaper ZEITUNG AM SONNTAG.

The head of the FRG Government let it clearly be known that he does not intend to succumb to the pressure from Washington, which is trying to force the West European states to abandon cooperation with the USSR in the implementation of the "gas for pipes" project. He stressed that, despite the R. Reagan administration's assertions, this project in no way threatens to make the FRG "dependent" on the USSR for energy supplies. After the commissioning of the gas pipeline, he pointed out, Soviet supplies will only make up about 5 percent of our overall energy consumption. "The 'gas for pipes' agreement which has been signed remains in force," H. Schmidt stressed.

FRG Foreign Minister H.D. Genscher has spoken against attempts to plunge the West European countries into a trade war with the Soviet Union. In an interview with the newspaper NORDSEEZEITUNG he stressed the great significance of trade as a stabilizing factor in East-West relations. "The Federal Government proceeds from the fact," H.D. Genscher stated, "that the 'gas for pipes' deal with the Soviet Union will be implemented according to plan."

MOSCOW RADIO CITES FRENCH REJECTION OF SANCTIONS

LD171006 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] The French Government has rejected the demand of the United States on imposing new discriminatory measures as regards the Soviet Union and Poland. The FRANCE-PRESSE says this was clearly stated to Under Secretary of State James Buckley who met in Paris with the French ministers for foreign relations and for defense. The report says that the French side agrees with Leonid Brezhnev's statements that economic sanctions would affect the countries of Western Europe more than the Soviet Union. France is very much interested in trade with the Soviet Union. Last year, the volume of that trade was close to $5 billion. James Buckley begins talks in London today. On the eve of the meeting the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, said in an interview that he is agianst new economic sanctions.

BEGLOV ACCUSES W. EUROPE OF 'PLAYING UP' TO U.S.

LD180914 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 18 Mar 82

["Playing up to Washington" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar, TASS -- A number of ruling parties of the Western countries affiliated with the Socialist International, including the Social-Democratic Party of the FRG and the French Socialist Party, have more than once declared their recognition in principle of the righteousness of the cause of the embattled patriots of El Salvador and other Central American countries, which have now become a target of the U.S. policy of repressions, Spartak Beglov writes today in the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN.

"There cannot be two truths about one thing. But when are the West European leaders earnest and truthful: when they applaud the movement for independence and freedom, or when they send a military armada to demonstrate force against that movement?" the commentator inquires.

He recalls in that connection that NATO's naval exercises are being held in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico under the Pentagon's guidance. This is the biggest collective "show of West's strength" in that area. The exercises are spearheaded against the patriotic liberation movements in Central America. The author points out that the partners of the USA in the Atlantic bloc in this case "appear in the sordid role of accomplices in an attempt to suppress the irreversible trend towards progress and independence."

Touching upon the fact that the group of the NATO member countries has blocked the successful completion of the Madrid meeting, the commentator goes on to write: "In trying to please Washington by shutting the door to military detente in Europe, these leaders are dealing a blow to the fundamentals of their own security. The aim of the Americans is unrestrained arms race. Washington expects that its partners will take as a guideline for themselves the record American military budget -- the budget of nuclear superiority mania and will act in the same spirit.

Britain has been the first to set an example. The Tory Cabinet has adopted the American plan for the reequipment of Britain's nuclear-missile arsenal with the new system of weapons "Trident-2." In all of its parametres this weapon is designed for an exchange of strategic strikes in a "big" war.

The author concludes: "By playing up the Washington administration in its reckless policy, some NATO countries are assuming an increasing share of the responsibility for the upheavels and troubles, which the policy of nuclear blackmail and export of counter-revolution carries to the peoples."

TRUD SCORES TURKEY'S ANTIWORKER ACTIONS

PM151555 Moscow TRUD in Russian 10 Mar 82 p 3

[From B. Stolpovskiy international review: "Repression Under Cover of the 'Struggle Against Terrorism'". First paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "The persecution of trade unions in Turkey arouses profound indignation. What is happening at the trial in Istanbul?" (V. Nechkin, electric dryer at the Kama plant).

One of the most monstrous antiworker and antiunion trials is continuing in Istanbul. Some 52 leaders and activists of the Turkish Confederation of Revolutionary Workers Trade Unions are in the dock. The chief military prosecutor has finished reading the 900-page indictment, which took many days, and demanded the death sentence for the victims of judicial tyranny.

Of what, then, is Turkey's ruling military junta accusing the trade union center with the country's second largest membership? It ascribes to the trade union organization, which came into being in the sixties and now unites 600,000 working people, an attempt "to undermine the existing regime by force and to establish a dictatorship of one class over another."

While having no proof, the prosecutor tried to concoct a charge of "terrorism." This false charge was needed to justify a broad offensive against working people's rights. The trial in Istanbul is essentially a trial of Turkey's entire working class. It is not for nothing that the employers' confederation is now trying to get included in the constitution which is being drafted articles limiting the right to strike and providing for rigorous punishment for participating in strikes.

On seizing power in 1980 the junta justified the coup with its desire to establish "order" in the country. But, in place of the individual terror, it established a regime of state terror.

Turkey is being covered with a network of concentration camps. The jails are overflowing. Prisoners are subjected to most brutal torture. The butchers, the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN reports, use the most inhuman methods ranging from savage beatings to electric shock torture. According to the cautious estimates of foreign lawyers who have visited Turkey to familiarize themselves with the situation, more than 80,000 people are incarcerated in the junta's cells. Many are threatened with the death penalty. There are many such prisoners who did not survive to be put on trial. More than 70 people have died under torture in jail, the French lawyer Frederic (Veyl) reported.

The military authorities' assault is directed not only against the working people and their trade unions, which faithfully uphold the interests of the working class, but also against all those forces which, in the Junta's opinion, constitute "potential opposition." And all who disagree with turning the country into one concentration camp and into a bridgehead of the United States, which would like to see the Turkish military junta as its loyal ally and accomplice, have been declared just such an opposition in Turkey.

TURKISH LAWYERS DEMAND PRISONERS' RELEASE

LD171340 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 17 Mar, TASS -- The state of emergency court of Istanbul has turned down lawyers' demand for the release of 23 members of the Peace Champions' Society of Turkey who were arrested on a charge of "communist activities". Among them are Orhan Apaydin, chairman of the Istanbul Bar Association, defence lawyer at the trial of the leaders of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK), former deputies of parliament and politicians, journalists, scientists and trade union activists.

The union of Turkish Bar Associations says in its statement that writs for the arrest of these political leaders were issued illegally. At the same time the lawyers demand an investigation and legal action against S. Takkeci, the military attorney, Sh. Balci, chief of the Istanbul security service, and other officials for gross abuses of power and juggling of facts in handling this case.

CHERNENKO, PONOMAREV HOST DANISH CP DELEGATION

PM161227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting was held at the CPSU Central Committee between K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and a Danish Communist Party [KDP] delegation comprising DKP Chairman J. Jensen; I. Noerlund, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the DKP Central Committee; I. Wagner, member of the DKP Central Committee Executive Committee; and DKP Central Committee members H. Bramsen, K. Moeller and B. Frydensberg Karlsson.

During the meeting, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on topical questions relating to the international situation, the world communist movement and interparty relations between the CPSU and the DKP.

The meeting's participants noted that both parties -- the CPSU and the DKP -- were unanimous in their assessment of the international situation, which is characterized by the intensification of the struggle between the forces of war and the forces of peace.

They stressed that the aggressive course of the U.S. and NATO imperialist circles aimed at fanning tension, undermining detente and constantly escalating the arms race has led to a sharp deterioration in the international situation and an increased danger of war. The forces of imperialism have launched a fierce campaign against socialism, democracy, progress and the liberation movement.

Pitted against the course of confrontation being pursued by imperialism are the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, peace-loving forces in other countries, and the popular peace movements which have now become widespread.

In the discussion paramount attention was given to the situation in Europe, where an extremely dangerous situation is developing over NATO's plan to deploy new medium-range nuclear missile systems in a number of countries on the continent. Mass destruction devices like the neutron bomb and new chemical weapons, on the large-scale production of which the U.S. administration recently adopted a decision, have been earmarked for use on European soil. Preventing Europe from being turned into a springboard for a nuclear war, preventing imperialism's sinister plans from being carried out, and ensuring that existing problems are solved by constructive negotiation are therefore a most important task of modern times.

The CPSU and DKP representatives pointed out that they attach particular importance to progressive forces' struggle to create a nuclear-free zone in North Europe and to the establishment of international guarantees ruling out the use of nuclear weapons in the region which would be a substantial contribution to the cause of strengthening security on the European Continent as a whole. It was stressed that in the statements of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, constructive proposals are put forward which pave the way for solving the problems involved in creating a nuclear-free zone in North Europe by negotiation.

The DKP delegation pointed out that Danish Communists and all Denmark's progressive forces fully support the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the new initiatives put forward to develop it. It was stressed that the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries is a crucial factor helping to realize the peoples' desire for peace and security and for national and social liberation.

The Danish comrades outlined the work which their party is doing -- at a time when the crisis of capitalism has deepened and the monopolies are attacking the working people's vital interests -- in order to combat rising unemployment, falling living standards and the curtailment of the social rights won by the workers' movement. In the bitter class struggle the party is working primarily to rally the working people's forces for a counter-attack in order to decisively rebuff all attempts to undermine the working classes' faith in its own strength.

Danish communists together with other progressive forces are actively involved in developing the popular peace movement, which is opposed to the increase in arms and preparations for war which is being forced on the country by NATO and which is inconsistent with the Danish people's security and national interests.

The CPSU delegation declared its complete solidarity with the Danish communists' struggle and wished the DKP success in its work and in further increasing its influence among the working people and developing fruitful cooperation with the country's workers' movement and progressive public.

The CPSU representatives spoke about the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the Soviet people's achievements in the economic, social and cultural sphere, and about the preparations underway to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the forming of the USSR.

The DKP delegation paid tribute to the CPSU's work and to the importance of the achievements of real socialism in the Soviet Union at the very time that the capitalist world is in the grip of an ever-deepening crisis and stressed that these successes are an inspiration to communists and all progressive forces in their struggle for peace and social progress.

The CPSU and DKP representatives pointed out that under the conditions currently obtaining the international communist movement has a greater role to play than ever. They roundly condemned anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and any attempts to undermine or weaken the unity of the communist world.

The CPSU and DKP delegations condemned imperialism's intrigues concerning Poland and Afghanistan and expressed solidarity with those fighting tyranny in El Salvador and other countries.

It was noted with satisfaction that the traditional fraternal ties between the CPSU and the DKP, which are founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, continue to develop successfully.

It was stressed that the CPSU and the DKP consistently advocate developing relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet and Danish peoples.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON DANISH COMMUNISTS' STRUGGLE

PM151049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 82 p 4

[Special correspondent V. Korionov dispatch: "Defending the Interests of the Working People. With Denmark's Communists"]

[Excerpts] Copenhagen, March -- As in other developed capitalist countries, unemployment has become one of the most acute social problems in Denmark.

How to solve this extremely acute social problem is the question on which the Danish Communist Party [DKP] is focusing its main attention.

The party leadership is trying to submit this problem for discussion by representatives of the broad public. A conference of Communists working in trade unions, in which 1,200 people took part, was held recently. Preparations are under way for a conference of women, who are being increasingly badly affected by the economic recession.

The party has put forward a national plan for fighting unemployment. It is concrete and realistic. The Communists are demanding curbs on the monopolies and the establishment of public control over their activities. The DKP is calling for greater efforts by the state to create new jobs.

The above-mentioned plan is only one example of the Communists' efforts to defend the vital interests of the working people.

Their activities are developing in complex conditions. The forces of reaction are doing everything to weaken the position of the Communist Party. Extensive use is being made of the press -- 90 percent of which is concentrated here in the hands of the bourgeoisie and its parties -- television and radio to spread slander and fairytales about the USSR and the other socialist countries and to depict the Communists' position in the most distorted manner. Here, too, we have screams about a "Soviet military threat," a depiction of the events in Poland taken to the absurd and many other inventions.

Speculating on the apolitical nature and apathy of the average citizen, reaction and the rightwing of social democracy are striving to sow among the masses a feeling of fear for the future, persuading them that the position and efforts of a small country like Denmark cannot influence in the slightest the state of affairs in Europe and even less so in today's troubled world.

In this context the Communists see it as one of their main tasks to counter the reactionaries' ideological subversion, to show the masses the real correlation of forces on the international arena, to instill in working people a sense of confidence in their own capabilities and to help them acquire faith in their ability to successfully defend their vital interests.

Last summer Denmark was shaken by powerful popular protests against the intentions of American imperialism to turn the NATO countries into Pentagon missile ranges. Millions of people in neighboring countries also took part in the antimissile demonstrations. Peace-loving Danes saw that they are an integral part of a mighty army that has risen up to fight to save Europe from the Sword of Damocles hanging over it in the shape of the Pentagon's nuclear missiles. The American administration's adventurism is causing realistically minded people to step up their efforts to defend peace. All this cannot fail to exert a definite influence also on the position of the country's influential circles on foreign policy issues.

American propaganda is trying vigorously to persuade people that now that the Soviet-American talks have begun in Geneva there is no point in continuing the struggle for peace. But this trick is not deceiving many people. The acuteness of the antiwar struggle in the country is not decreasing. Preparations are under way for new mass actions against the designs of the torchbearers from across the ocean. The movement for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the North of Europe is gaining ground. Demands for Denmark to withdraw from the NATO nuclear planning committee are growing increasingly persistent. Communists are extremely active participants in these actions.

At the same time the struggle between labor and capital is intensifying.

In January of this year alone there were over 300 strikes for higher wages. In a number of cases increases of 5-6 percent were secured. On 23 February as many as 10,000 unemployed construction workers took to the streets of Copenhagen. The demonstators marched to the parliament building under the slogan "enough promises -- it's time to act!"

Communists are working persistently in the trade unions and have attained important positions in a number of them, including the Central Association of Trade Unions. In this way the Communist Party is actually implementing a policy of the unity of action of the forces of the workers movement. The working people are giving increasing support to the consistent defenders of their interests. Some 25 percent of the DKP's members have been elected to elective posts in trade unions, tenants' unions and other organizations.

However, the Communists are far from complacent. At a 9 December plenum of the DKP Central Committee it was recorded that the parliamentary elections had not been crowned with success for the party. The plenum cited as the main reasons for this failure the recent stepping up of the anticommunist campaign in Denmark and the fact that during the campaign battle party activists had not succeeded in showing voters the precise difference between the so-called leftwing parties and the vanguard force of the working class, namely, the DKP.

DKP chairman J. Jensen said at the plenum, "Communists must show both ideological firmness and flexibility and the will for cooperation, and must ensure that their struggle is waged on a broad front despite the fact that other forces are under the influence of anti-Sovietism and petit bourgeois views. At the same time, we must retain our own identity and stress our own perspectives."

The Communists are not disheartened by the difficulties. On the contrary, they stress with greater persistence than before that it is precisely in present conditions that the intensification of the struggle for the interests of the working people and for peace and socialism is becoming extremely important. Danish Communists see their most important task as making their statements and actions more convincing and well argued and making full use of the magnetic force of the ideas of socialism.

At the same time the party is trying to extend its links with the movement for peace and international solidarity.

The Communists understand the vital need to strengthen the party itself, to consolidate the unity of the party ranks and to increase the militancy of party organizations. The party seeks to devote due attention to the theoretical training of its cadres.

During talks with the Communists the latter noted that one of the most important conclusions drawn by the DKP from its more than 60-year history is that the Marxist-Leninist party's ability to do its work correctly is of decisive importance for the implementation of the tasks facing it. The party will achieve successes when it acts as an independent, explanatory and organizing force, is consistently guided in its activity by Marxist-Leninist ideology and communist organizational principles and upholds proletarian internationalism.

Danish communists are firmly resolved, despite all the difficulties, to follow this path the correctness of which is confirmed by life itself.

PRAVDA VIEWS EEC'S PERSISTING PROBLEMS

PM150839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Drobkov "International Notes": "Ministers Argue"]

[Text] Brussels, 8 Mar -- The last few weeks have been a period, in the EEC, of an agonized search for solutions to the old problems which undermine cooperation among the 10 Common Market members. In most cases the search was not crowned with success. In the main avenues of Common Market activity -- the budget, the common agricultural policy and relations with the United States and Japan -- the EEC members could not reach a unity of views.

The EEC foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels at the end of February was highly indicative in this context. The heads of the "ten's" foreign policy departments tried to find common ground for agreement on all these acute problems on the eve of the coming session of heads of Common Market states and governments here. Instead of working out a compromise, however, the foreign ministers' meeting exposed with new force the profound contradictions dividing the community.

These appeared primarily in the EEC budget policy sphere. The Common Market budget reform proposed last year by the European Commission did not lead to any practical results. Furthermore, it was only at the last moment that a sharp clash was avoided among the European commission. The "ten's" council of ministers and the European Parliament over...last year's EEC budget. These organs approved different amounts which caused confusion within the Common Market.

The drafting of the new budget is also being accompanied by equally intensive battles. On several occasions, the present meeting included, the ministers were unable to reach agreement on appropriations for the common agricultural policy or to set prices for produce in 1982-1983. Nor can they finally resolve the question of the British contribution to the EEC budget. London continues to demand a substantial reduction of this contribution, threatening to block the whole procedure of elaborating the Common Market budget and agricultural policy.

Also belonging to the agricultural and trade sphere is the Franco-Italian "wine bar" which flared up again a few weeks ago. Closed borders and Italian wine poured out onto the asphalt of the highways were the result of the latest "misfiring" of the EEC machinery.

As ministers have been forced to note, the Common Market is still unable to speak as a single entity in its relations with its U.S. and Japanese competitors either.

Despite trips to Washington and Tokyo by many EEC emissaries, trade and financial relations among imperialism's leading centers remain very tense. Some participants in the Brussels meeting called for countermeasures against the assault by Japanese goods on EEC markets and for legal actions against Tokyo on the basis of the GATT. However, matters were again restricted to threats to agree on specific measures to restrain Japanese imports and promises to increase their own exports to Japan.

At the Brussels meeting the Belgians informed their partners of the very modest results of the talks held recently with the U.S. administration by Belgian Prime Minister W. Martens and Foreign Minister L. Tindemans. As is well known, Washington refused to meet the West Europeans' requests halfway and curtail the rise in bank rates which is artificially raising the rate of the dollar to the detriment of the partners currencies. Nor did the EEC emissaries achieve any concessions in the sphere of trade in steel and agricultural produce.

Instead of concessions, Washington waged a new offensive against the West European countries and demanded that they support its discriminatory measures toward the USSR and Poland. And it must be noted that this pressure from the transoceanic partner had a perceptible effect on some people in the Common Market. Declarations were made at the ministers' meeting in Brussels on the introduction of restrictions on trade and other spheres of the "tens" relations with Poland and the Soviet Union. "Accusations" clearly dictated by Washington were heard against Poland and the USSR.

The "tens" foreign ministers were forced to note not only an exacerbation of the financial and economic disagreements with the community's main Western partners but also new financial shocks in the Common Market itself. The unexpected -- 8.5 per cent -- devaluation of the Belgian franc, involving a similar devaluation of the Luxembourg franc and the simultaneous 3-percent fall in the exchange rate of the Danish krone within the framework of the European monetary system caused great difficulties here. Thus, this immediately caused confusion in the elaboration of the 1982-1983 common agricultural policy. The question arose: should these countries' contributions to the common budget and payments to them from the agricultural fund be calculated in old francs and krone or in the devalued ones? Serious disagreements persist among the "ten" on this problem.

While the arguments continue and intensive bartering goes on among the "tens" ministers, the Common Market's financial and economic problems worsen still further. The social situation within the community is also becoming increasingly alarming: the EEC countries' army of "surplus" people has passed the 10-million mark, and in 1985 economists predict, unemployment threatens to embrace 13 million people.

TASS SCORES U.S. PLAN FOR AID TO CARIBBEAN

LD181236 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 18 Mar, TASS -- U.S. President Reagan has signed and sent to congress for approval the so-called "economic plan" for the Caribbean Basin, which is acutally a rehash of the notorious "Monroe Doctrine" and is called upon to consolidate the sway of American imperialism in the Western Hemisphere.

As is clear from the message of the head of the White House to Congress, to ensure the U.S. interests in the region the Washington administration will considerably step up military and economic support for the most reactionary repressive and anti-people's regimes.

Within the framework of the "Caribbean initiative", the United States plans to allocate in 1982 fiscal year 350 million dollars as military-economic aid "to ensure security of the friendly countries." This is, above all, the bloody El Salvador junta which is to get the lion's share of the allocations -- 128 million dollars, i.e. 25 per cent more than planned before.

Washington also pays attention to Honduras and Haiti. 40 million dollars were requested as aid to those dictatorships. Still greater allocations to those regimes are planned for the next year of 1983 -- 664 million dollars.

Trade-and-economic aspects of the "Caribbean initiative" are also of an openly imperial character. As is planned by the White House, the main efforts within the framework of the programme will be directed at consolidating the private sector of those countries which are on the list of recipients of American aid, at establishing the most favourable conditions for attracting new American capital investments in their national economy.

The influential public organisation, the Council for Affairs of the Western Hemisphere, stresses in its statement that President Reagan "in the economic plan" for the Caribbean Basin "preferred to speak of the situation in that part of the world in a 'Cold War' language."

LEVCHENKO ON U.S. PLAN FOR NICARAGUA INTERVENTION

PY171620 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Commentary by Leonid Levchenko]

[Text] A group of U.S. destroyers are in the Gulf of Fonseca on the Nicaraguan coast; at the same time U.S. troops continue to arrive in Central American countries neighboring Nicaragua. U.S. troops have disembarked and combat helicopters have arrived in Costa Rica. Reagan's [word indistinct] government has granted $11 million for the improvement and enlargement of the landing strips of four airports situated near the Nicaraguan border. U.S. arms have started to arrive at the Honduran airport at Puerto Lempira where that work is being carried out. The United States has considerably increased the number of flights of spy planes over Nicaraguan territory. What do these reports reveal? Only one thing: that the United States is getting ready for direct armed intervention in Nicaragua.

According to the U.S. media the CIA is urgently recruiting mercenaries for the invasion of that country. The U.S. Government has alloted more than $19 million for this action which is obviously of a terrorist nature.

The counterrevolutionary groups have already carried out more than one act of sabotage in Nicaraguan territory with the objective of thwarting the progressive developments in that country. As it was reported from Managua, those groups dynamited two bridges on the Nicaragua-Honduras border.

Daniel Ortega, one of the Nicaraguan leaders, when talking over Radio Nacional, stated that those explosions are part of the CIA plan to overthrow the Sandinist government.

The Nicaraguan Government has decreed a state of emergency throughout the country in view of the increasing actions of counterrevolutionary groups and other [word indistinct] threats carried out by Washington.

As part of its campaign of calumny and threats against Nicaragua, Washington is trying to accuse it of interfering in El Salvador. It is quite evident those accusations are absurd. The U.S. congressmen, who recently visited Nicaragua and El Salvador, are also aware of this.

According to (O'Higgins), one of the leaders of the coalition against U.S. intervention in El Salvador, the threat to peace and security in Central America does not come from Cuba or Nicaragua but is a consequence of U.S. Government intervention and the military aid which it grants to the reactionary regimes.

The Nicaraguan Government has repeatedly stated its willingness to discuss any problem with the United States. [Word indistinct] has made suggestions for the peaceful normalization of the situation in Central America which have been welcomed by the world's public opinion.

In the meantime, Washington rejects those proposals since it believes that the use of brutal force will solve the Central American problems. In this way the United States shows that it does not care about the desires for peace, democracy and progress of the Western Hemisphere's peoples.

TASS REPORTS SALVADORAN-NICARAGUAN NAVAL CLASH

LD180838 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Managua, 18 Mar -- According to a report of Nicaragua's Defence Ministry, in the morning of March 17 a Salvadorean patrol ship invaded Nicaragua's territorial waters. At a distance of one mile from the coast of Nicaragua, she attacked a Nicaraguan fishing vessel, on board which were naval guards. As a result of the more than an hour long exchange of fire, a Nicaraguan serviceman was injured and the fishing vessel was damaged. The Defence Ministry has assessed the incident as an act of aggression and violation of Nicaragua's sovereignty.

U.S. SAID CONCEALING CONSPIRACIES IN EL SALVADOR

LD181016 Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] New York, 18 Mar, TASS -- Yet another political scandal broke out in the United States. The newspaper Boston GLOBE has managed to get copies of documents, proving that Washington jointly with the Salvadorean junta, has been concealing from the public for almost two years now the fact that Roberto d'Aubuisson, the leader of the Nationalist Republican Union of El Salvador Party (ARENA), is guilty of the assassination of Archbishop Romero and hundreds of other Salvadoreans, and also two citizens of the United States. Roberto d'Aubuisson is now presidential candidate from ARENA.

The documents were confiscated in May 1980, when a group of military conspirators were arrested. Among them was D'Aubuisson. Those documents are so compromising that during his arrest D'Aubuisson, having no other possibility to destroy the papers, tried to swallow them.

The confiscated documents included a coup d'etat plan, minutes of conspirators' meetings, lists of members of "death squadrons," killing representatives of the opposition, accounts of arms purchases, information on links with the Miami criminal world, the names, addresses and telephones of supporters of D'Aubuisson in Salvadorean oligarchy and many other documents.

Also among the papers there was a plan of "the Pina Operation" -- the killing of Archbishop Romero, and also a call to destroy more than 100 persons, signed by the "Clandestine Anticommunist Army."

BAY REPORTS U.S. ESCALATING THREATS AGAINST CUBA

PM151054 IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent Ye. Bay dispatch under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "Escalation of Threats"]

[Text] Havana -- After 2 months of relative respite, a new wave of threats against Havana is again building up in the United States. Speaking at the OAS headquarters recently, U.S. President R. Reagan again fiercely attacked Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada, blaming these three countries for the aggravation of tension in the Caribbean basin. And not long before that the influential Washington POST reported that the White House administration has adopted a special plan of action against Cuba and Nicaragua which, in particular, provides for armed actions, with the participation of Americans, against "special Cuban targets" and the establishment of a sea blockade against Cuba, and even the utilization of U.S. Air Force for strikes against the island.

The new escalation of threats heavily mixed with slander and misinformation accords with the political course which the Reagan administration chose from the moment it came to power.

In May 1980 a document outlining his future policy in Latin America was prepared for Reagan, then still only a U.S. presidential candidate. The document was compiled by the so-called "Santa Fe group." Initially the document's content was kept strictly secret, but then the White House made it public and even began to give it promotional treatment, in an attempt to pressurize its Latin American neighbors.

The makers of U.S. policy in Latin America are fighting for the resurrection of the "Monroe Doctrine" and for the intensification of their influence in the OAS, are calling for the abrogation of the Panama Canal treaty, and are declaring the U.S. military intervention against the Dominican Republic in 1965 to be a model of firm and resolute policy in Latin America.

Cuba, the document states, "... despite its small size and negligible resources, has become our country's main enemy in this hemisphere." Accusing Cuba of "fanning" the anti-imperialist movement on the continent, the document's authors believe that it deserves "special punishment."

"The first steps will be purely punitive," the Santa Fe group" continued. "Cuban diplomats must leave Washington, aerial surveillance should be resumed, and the 1977 fishing treaty, extraordinarily advantageous to the Cuban [fishing] fleet, should be revised."

Delivering a speech at the OAS recently on economic aid to Caribbean countries, Reagan, in strict accordance with the "Santa Fe group's" recommendations, again urged the Latin American countries to impose collective sanctions against Cuba.

Alongside its propaganda war, Washington has not ceased its provocative military exercises off Cuban shores for a number of months. The Pentagon recently announced that new large-scale military maneuvers with the participation of the NATO countries would be held in the Caribbean basin this month.

The United States does not tire of accusing Cuba of "encouraging terrorism" in Latin America while at the same time protecting the bandits who are openly preparing to overthrow the Cuban Government. Such is the logic of the Reagan administration.

Mounting opposition to aggressive U.S. plans is muddling Washington's cards in its dirty game. But that does not mean that it will renounce its plans.

The White House fears more than anything that the mounting liberation struggle in Central America will generate a chain reaction in other Latin American countries groaning under the yoke of poverty and terror.

Combat solidarity with the island of freedom is growing throughout the world and the demand "hands off socialist Cuba" is being heard louder than ever before.

CHEREPANOV VIEWS GUATEMALA ELECTION 'FARCE'

PM171015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Cherepanov article: "Guatemala: Reaction's Maneuvers"]

[Text] So-called general elections were held in Guatemala last Sunday during which a president, vice-president, members of parliament and local organs of power were elected. The electoral farce took place in an atmosphere of threats and repression and at gunpoint. Intensified army cordons were set up around all the country's population centers. Troops and secret police jointly patrolled city streets and highways. Aircraft bearing the insignia of the Guatemalan Air Force circled over the country's major centers of population. "All of this is being done to guarantee the protection and security of those taking part in the elections," a general of the repressive regime hypocritically stated. The list of presidential candidates speaks for itself: All four were representatives of the oligarchy and the reactionary military. Despite some differences of electoral platforms, all four agree on the main matter, that of intensifying the role of the army as the apparatus for suppressing the national liberation movement in its own country. Each candidate has been campaigning to broaden the "struggle against the communists."

As observers note, the reactionary power-seekers put on a noisy election spectacle. The candidates tried to win the voters' support with demagogic slogans and various promises. They promised to create new jobs, cut certain taxes, combat corruption and so forth, but the show arranged by the rightwing regime was a failure. At most, only 30 percent of the electors participated in the voting.

Former national defense Minister Guevara, a government appointee, received more votes than his rivals by using the state apparatus and the mechanism of falsification. Guevara is backed by the military elite of one of Latin America's most reactionary regimes whose basic aim is to keep the main state posts in army hands to hold control of Guatemala's centers of political power. On the other hand, the army is already following the development of events in the country with unconcealed alarm.

Every day the Guatemalan people's struggle against the antipopular dictatorship increases. Four of that Central American country's revolutionary organizations recently put forward a unified program which defines the avenues of activity of the Guatemalan liberation forces' political and military leadership. An official document signed by representatives of the guerrilla army of the poor, the rebel armed forces, the organization of the armed people and the Guatemalan Labor Party says that "for our people, the only way of achieving final national and social liberation is a revolutionary people's war" to seize power and set up a revolutionary, patriotic, popular and democratic government.

The partisan movement in Guatemala has assumed a broad scale in recent years. Partisans are waging combat operations on six fronts, and the insurgent forces' zone of operations covers over half of Guatemala's territory. The main reason for the partisans' successes is the fact that the Indians, who comprise 53 percent of the population, are actively joining in the combat actions against the puppet regime. Many Western journalists are noting the fact that the country has become its great northern neighbor's second Central American "powder keg."

The reactionary army clique is clinging intensily to power. Trying to stem the ever-increasing wave of popular discontent, the military have launched mass terror throught the country. According to some figures, about 13,500 people died last year alone at the hands of members of government punitive squads and various repressive and paramilitary gangs. "Even Christian Democrats are murdered here. They are considered too leftwing," the French magazine LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR notes.

The situation in Guatemala is causing the U.S. administration unconcealed concern. For the United States this Central American country is a connecting link in the so-called "iron triangle" which also includes El Salvador and Honduras. Afraid of losing this bridgehead for combatting the revolutionary movement in Central America, Washington is at the same time striving to defend by all means its economic privileges in a country where direct U.S. capital investments alone total $221 million.

Frightened by the sharp upsurge in the partisan struggle, the U.S. ruling circles are not averse to changing the signboard on the military dictatorship's facade. Even though there was no hint of free elections and there was squabbling among the candidates who suit Washington, its outcome now enables the United States to fully open the flood-gates of its military, economic and other aid to Guatemala's "constitutional" president. As the U.S. journal FOREIGN POLICY rightly notes, "believing that the elections will be the turning point for any substantial changes is wishful thinking."

SILANTYEV REPORTS ON PROBLEMS FACING BELIZE

PM151427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by V. Silantyev: "Belize: A bill for Colonialism"]

[Excerpts] Belmopan-Moscow -- To my question about the country's paramount tasks Belize Prime Minister George Price, who headed the independence struggle for many years, replied; "I would start with the construction of a bridge over the Mopan River. Then we must think about wages, organizing water supply and housing construction. Indeed, we are short of essentials."

The Prime Minister said that his government has a lot to do to solve the economic problems. Something has been done in recent years in the sphere of agrarian transformations but these are only first steps. Much has to begin from scratch; the country owes a lot of money to foreign creditors. Its trade is oriented more toward the United States and Canada than toward Britain. The economy is almost entirely based on the one-crop system -- the production of sugarcane, which is the main export item. Citrus fruits are the number two export item. However, the revenue from exports is not enough to pay for imports of absolutely essential goods. The annual per capita income is only $310. The population of Belize has remained at the same level for many years -- around 140,000. Why? Although Belize is in the warm climes people are leaving their homeland in search of "a place in the sun."

Belize inherited a grim legacy from the colonialists and the people of the country have every right to present them with a large bill for their suffering and backwardness. The economy remains firmly tangled in a net of foreign monopolies; economic independence is only a dream. According to G. Price, the country needs an "improved constitution." Although a contingent of British soldiers will remain in Belize for an indefinite period and the Queen of England remains head of state, colonialism is finished. Belize has embarked on a new path of development. It has opted for a place among the nonaligned, developing states that want to live in peace with all the people and to arrange their own lives. This is the chief feature of its new destiny, which promises a future of national rebirth.

MATERIALS ON ACTIVITIES OF TRADE UNIONS CONGRESS

WFTU Chairman's Speech

LD171336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Today Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was ceremoniously presented with the WFTU gold medal at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions. He has been honored with this high award for his outstanding services, his great personal contribution to the defense of peace and the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between peoples and his consistent work in the struggle of the working class for its rights.

On the tribunal of the congress is Sandor Gaspar, president of the WFTU. He said:

Highly honored Comrade Brezhnev, the 10th World Trade Union Congress in Havana awarded you the WFTU gold medal. We have the great honor of presenting this award to you. The participants in the tenth congress in Havana, representing the trade union movement of the five continents of the world, know and value the untiring struggle of the USSR and the CPSU on behalf of the interests of the working people of the world, for the aims of the international working class and for the freedom of the peoples and social progress. They highly value the untiring struggle of the USSR and the CPSU for the most vital, the most sacred right of people -- the right to life -- and the dogged struggle for the preservation of peace.

Working people of the entire world attach very great significance to the new peaceful initiatives which you put foward yesterday in your speech. During all the years of its existence, the USSR and its Communist Party have been carrying out their historical mission consistently and without compromise, with deep awareness of their responsibility for the fate of the working people of the world and the whole of humanity. It is especially important to stress the world historical role of the USSR today, when cold breezes have again become noticeable in international life. However, the very existence of the USSR is already hindering the execution of the plans of international bourgeoisie and imperialism, which threaten all humanity.

Dear Comrade Brezhnev, continued Sandor Gaspar, the representatives of 269 million working people who have combined in trades unions met in Havana for consultations. Representatives at the congress were fully aware of the responsibility of their mission; our congress showed devotion to the cause of the working class. It discussed the most important questions affecting the whole of humanity, the fates of the working people. The congress confidently showed the strength of the working people of the world and their resolution and readiness to serve the holy cause of the working class with all the means at their disposal. The congress showed that for the working class there is no other future and there is no alternative other than socialism, whatever anyone tries to offer in its place.

Dear Comrade Brezhnev, your untiring leadership and your work for the good of all humanity are well known throughout the world. The award which we are presenting to you today at the request of the 10th World Trade Union Congress, is an acknowledgement of this activity by organized trade unions of the working people of the world, by the international trade union movement. We wish you good health, further great successes in your activities for the good of the USSR, the party and the state and for the good of the working people of the whole world.

Accompanied by a lengthy ovation from those in the hall, Gaspar, WFTU General Secretary Zakaria and WFTU Vice Presidents Hoffmann, Ziartidhis, Vigo and Gupta presented the WFTU gold medal to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Hungarian Delegate's Speech

LD172150 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1730 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Speech by Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary general of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, at 16 March session of AUCCTU congress in Moscow -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, we convey fraternal greetings and the good wishes of the Hungarian trade union movement, of the millions of Hungarian workers, to the congress of Soviet trade unions. We wish the delegates of the congress successful and fruitful work. [applause] The Hungarian workers greet the trade union movement of the world's biggest socialist country with esteem and recognition. We all know what a gigantic role has been undertaken by the Soviet trade unions in the Soviet Union's present achievements. The value of the Soviet people's capacity for splendid creation, under the leadership of the working class, should not be underestimated. These experiences are of irreplacable importance for all the workers of the world.

The development of the Soviet Union so far is the best proof of how the active and creative force of the working people, which has established one of the strongest industrial and military powers of the world within a relatively short period of history, can assert itself under the circumstances of workers' power. The Soviet Union is the only state that is able to provide an adequate scientific, technical and material force to oppose the adventurist schemes of world imperialism.

The history of the Soviet Union is the best proof that workers' power is always guided by active proletarian internationalism, even if this requires sacrifice. The comprehensive assistance provided by the Soviet Union to the forces of progress, the peoples fighting for their liberation and the workers struggling for their rights is invaluable. The Soviet Union uses its respect and force for safeguarding peace, curbing the arms race and easing international tension. The workers of the world highly appreciate this consistent and principled policy, which strengthens the atmosphere of negotiations, cooperation and mutual confidence in spite of confrontation.

Trade union activity could also reach an advanced level under the circumstances provided by workers' power. Soviet power has created unique circumstances for a more effective trade union activity. As they possess power, the duty of trade unions is determined by their commitment to workers' power in societies building socialism and communism. In a socialist society workers rally in trade unions to promote themselves and the people. A strong unity of the trade union and workers' movements is indispensable for solving the important problems of the present. Nowadays the unity of all forces that serve the progress of mankind is necessary.

The future belongs to the working class of the world, to the peoples. It is a future for which the working class of the world has been making so many sacrifices for centuries. It is a future that guarantees a more humane, freer life to every worker. Hungarian trade unions, together with the Soviet trade unions, are advancing along the Leninist path and working hard in an internationalist spirit to further strengthen the fraternal, friendly relations of Soviet and Hungarian workers. On behalf of the Hungarian trade unions we wish the congress much success and good work. Thank you very much. [applause]

Czechoslovak Delegate's Speech

LD172322 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1600 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Speech by Karel Hoffmann, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress on 17 Mar -- recorded]

[Text] Comrade delegates, dear Soviet friends, esteemed guests, we bring all Soviet trade unionists' cordial comradely greetings and wishes for the success of the responsible deliberations of the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress from the Central Council of Trade Unions and the entire Czechoslovak revolutionary trade union movement. [applause]

We rejoice with you at the immense successes that you have attained in your varied and many-sided activities in the past 5 years, as well as at the high appreciation of your work expressed in the speech of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. We have listened with great interest to the report on the activities of the AUCCTU submitted by Stepan Alekseyevich Shalayev, which convincingly reflects your exemplary approach to fulfilling your tasks and to solving the problems of the current phase of development.

We fully endorse the latest peace proposals submitted here by Comrade Brezhnev, which are a further testimony of the consistency of the peace-loving policy of the USSR. We join those who sincerely congratulate Comrade Brezhnev on being awarded the WFTU gold medal and I wholeheartedly wish him good health. [applause]

Our interest in your congress and all your activities is based on the knowledge, tested many times, that one can always learn from Soviet trade unionists and that fraternal ties with the soviet working people are of fundamental and decisive importance for us. The history of the past 37 years since the liberation of Czechoslovakia and our own experience demonstrate over and over that the Czechoslovak people are free, strong and secure only and solely by the side of the great and heroic Soviet people, [applause] that our independence, sovereignty and peaceful work are reliably guaranteed only thanks to the ties of alliance with the USSR, [applause] and that the new and exceptionally challenging and complicated plans, intentions and targets can be fulfilled in the present difficult conditions only in close collaboration with the USSR. [applause]

This applies to all spheres of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation. That is why the activities of the Soviet trade unions are a constant source of invaluable experience, lessons and incentives for us Czechoslovak trade unionists. That is why all-round comradely cooperation with the Soviet trade unions is the foundation of the entire international activity of the revolutionary trade union movement of Czechoslovakia. [applause]

Comrades, at the 15th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions, as a delegation of trade unionists from Czechoslovakia -- from a country where after a bitter crisis-ridden period in society and after the rebuff given to attacks by counterrevolutionary forces -- we informed you about the situation in Czechoslovakia, where a political and economic consolidation was under way under the leadership of the Communist Party and with the active participation of the trade unions. We then thanked you for the immense internationalist assistance of the working people of the USSR and other socialist countries and we briefed the delegates of your congress about the conclusions we have reached for our further activities.

Who could have anticipated at the time that such tragic events would be repeated in another socialist country, that great harm would again be done to socialism, that 10 years later, at your 17th congress, we would be expressing solidarity and support for the workers and trade unionists who are waging a determined struggle in defense of a socialist society?

The experience of Czechoslovak and Polish trade unionists have demonstrated in practice the clearsighted conclusions of V.I. Lenin that trade unionists who lose contact with the working people and fail to defend their interests lose their confidence, cannot fulfill their duties and cease to be an effective pillar of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party. That is why we welcomed yesterday's statement by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in which he urgently recalled the demand put forward by V.I. Lenin that the trade unions express as much as possible all that is close to the mass of the working people, all that troubles them, because this allows the party and the state to pursue a policy that fully reflects the wishes and interests of the people. This corresponds to the vital interests of socialism and the working people throughout the world.

Experience shows that these ideas by Lenin on the position and role of socialist trade unions must be constantly studied. We base our practical activities on them and apply them systematically. That is the only way we can successfully live up to the exceptionally responsible duties of socialist trade unions.

We Czechoslovak trade unionists are also seeking to proceed from this premise, and we shall make this quite clear at our impending 10th trade union congress.

Together with you, by your side, and proud of the successes attained, we shall celebrate the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. [applause]

We declare at your congress that we are firmly determined to consistently carry out the behest of Klement Gottwald -- [to be] with the Soviet Union for all times and never otherside. [applause]

Speech by Polish Delegate

LD181046 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar, TASS -- "For us Polish trade union workers your congress demonstrates particularly graphically the unity of the working people of the Soviet Union in their striving towards the common goal. This monolithic unity certainly can be a matter of pride. Seeing it, we realize even more keenly what a sorry fact is the lack of such unity in the Polish trade union movement today," said Eugeniusz Mielnicki, chairman of the Polish Commission of Cooperation Between Sectoral Trade Unions, who addressed the 17th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions today.

You know, he said, that negative developments have taken place in the economy and public life of our country as a consequence of the erroneous socio-economic policy of the past few years and deviations from the Leninist standards.

Exploiting discontent in society, the domestic counterrevolutionary forces backed by the imperialist circles went over to open struggle against the socialist system. Our opponents who have entrenched themselves in Solidarity have succeeded, with the help of sophisticated demagogy, in using for their unseemly political gamble a part of the working people, particularly young and inexperienced ones. As a consequence, the unity of our trade unions has been disrupted.

The developments in Poland forcefully show what a danger is harboured by deviations from the principles of Marxism-Leninism in a socialist country and what a grave threat is posed by the split of trade union unity, the unity of the working class and the decreasing sense of class awareness with regard to the intrigues of domestic and external anti-socialist forces, the forces of reaction and imperialism.

"We workers of Poland's sectoral trade unions have much difficult work ahead. There are in our country great real forces which are capable of surmounting difficulties. There are the multimillion ranks of the members of sectoral trade unions working for socialism and seeking to restore the unity of the trade union movement on a class basis."

No one will be able to tear our country out of the socialist community, the speaker continued. We do not stand alone in this struggle. In our striving to overcome the present-day difficulties, we rely on the internationalist aid of the great Soviet country and other socialist countries.

The Polish guest spoke highly of the new peace initiatives made by Leonid Brezhnev at the trade union congress. Cherishing the memory of the six million Poles who perished in the second world war, he said, we have learned to value life and work in peace.

Portuguese Delegate's Address

LD171906 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar, TASS -- "The congress of the Soviet trade unions is held at a time when the international situation has aggravated sharply, when the danger of new confrontation increases. If it happens, it will be a catastrophe for entire mankind," Armando Teixeira da Silva, the coordinator of the Executive Commission of the Secretariat of the General Confederation of the Portuguese Working People -- National Intersyndical, said today from the rostrum of the 17th congress.

The speaker stressed that in contradiction to the striving of all peoples to peaceful, free life, imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, took the road of the adventuristic policy. Blackmail used by the Reagan administration becomes a constant source of tension and conflicts.

"We are all excellently aware of the danger of the present time and of the need to take urgent measures that would put an end to the arms race and the danger of thermonuclear confrontation which can annihilate humanity and destroy everything that is the fruit of the constructive work and creative spirit of man," the guest from Portugal said. "The struggle for peace, for disarmament and cooperation is the sphere in which all of us, trade union functionaries, men and women from all continents, from all countries must unite and work actively."

"I am confident," Armando Teixeira said, "that I am expressing my people's striving for peace. It confirmed this many times by mass actions against the deployment of nuclear weapons in the country. I wish to express satisfaction with the new proposals that President Leonid Brezhnev advanced at the congress. I hope they will serve as the starting point for serious talks which will open the road to lasting agreement on the question of nuclear missiles in Europe and will guarantee peace and mutually-advantageous cooperation all over the world."

GDR's Tisch on Brezhnev Speech

LD161748 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Mar, TASS -- "Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the congress of Soviet trade unions had a profound and strong impression on me," Harry Tisch, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the central board of the Association of Free German Trade Unions, said in a TASS interview.

Harry Tisch, staying here as a guest of the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions which opened in the Kremlin today, emphasised that the speech by the Soviet leader served further proof of the invariable nature of the USSR's foreign policy for detente.

"The new Soviet peace initiative, the proposals for unilateral reduction of armaments offer incontrovertible evidence that the Communist Party and the Soviet people are doing everything to ensure a universal and lasting peace," he said.

The head of the trade union delegation from the German Democratic Republic spoke highly of the Soviet initiatives to reduce nuclear arms in Europe. "To forestall new spirals in military escalation and deliver the continent from medium-range and tactical nuclear means is to secure the right to life for the coming generations," Harry Tisch added.

"In his policy-setting speech Leonid Brezhenv gave a befitting rebuff to the aggressive circles of the West, first of all the U.S. administration, which are carrying on the policy of cold war, sapping the Madrid meeting and ignoring the desire of the people throughout the world to live in peace and friendship," he concluded.

Brezhnev Initiatives Praised

LD181108 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 18 Mar 82

["The Need to Avert the Threat of War" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar, TASS -- Delegates of the 17th Congress of the Trade Unions of the USSR in their speeches fully approve and unanimously support the foreign and home policy of the Soviet Union. The delegates characterise the new peace initiatives which were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at the trade union congress as evidence of the USSR's peaceableness, an important step towards eliminating the threat of war. These initiatives, said in his speech Leonid Petrov, chairman of the Moscow City Trade Union Council, "point to constructive ways of relaxing the threat of war, of deepening the process of detente, developing broad international cooperation."

"From the rostrum of our congress," said popular Soviet Actor Mikhail Ulyanov, "Leonid Brezhnev proposed to the world to make a step away from the dangerous abyss of war where some madmen stubbornly and maniacally push mankind to. Here, from this rostrum, a generous and sincere proposal was made to all people of the world: Let us step away from the terrible boundary -- to have clear skies on our planet, until it is too late." [as received]

Weaver of the worsted factory, Ivanovo, Valentina Golubeva emphasized that every word in Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the congress is permeated with care for the good of people, care for peaceful development of the Soviet socialist motherland, care for averting the threat of a new war. "I do not know what 'Pershings' and 'Tridents' are," she said, "but I firmly know that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has no loftier aim than care for peace, and this means that we can calmly live, calmly work, bring up happy children."

On behalf of Soviet miners, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Coal Industry Workers' Trade Union Mikhail Srebny firmly denounced the arms race which was unleashed by the U.S. aggressive circles. Our trade union, he said, will do the utmost to see to it that peace on earth be durable. Drilling foreman from the Tumen Region Veniamin Agafonov spoke in his speech about the consistent struggle waged by the land of the Soviets for peace and detente. The working class, all the working people of the USSR, are engaged in creative labour. They are vitally interested in relaxation of international tension, in implementation of the peace programme, advanced by the party.

Radio Comparison of Brezhnev

A comparison of the item subtitled "'Text' of Brezhnev Speech," which appeared on page R 1 of the 16 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the recording of Brezhnev's speech that was carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 16 March reveals the following variations: On page R 2, the first line of the second paragraph in the radio version reads "...means of influencing economic growth and..." [omitting words "social processes"]

On the same page, the third line of the same paragraph in the radio version reads "... This was noted extensively at trade union..." [inserting "extensively"]

On the same page, the fourth line of the fifth paragraph in the radio version reads "... common goal of state bodies, of the...." [changing "government" to "state"]

On the same page, lines two and three of the sixth paragraph of the radio version reads "...Year Plan period is the reach every single working person, to bring him to a closer understanding of the party's economic policy, to convince him that...." [rephrasing, omitting word "attractive"]

On page R 3, in the first line of the first paragraph the radio version replaces the word "acknowledgement" with "appreciation".

On the same page, the sixth line of the third paragraph in the radio version reads "...radically solving this important problem. Yet..." [adding word "important"]

On the same page, the sixth line of the fourth paragraph in the radio version reads "...unions to seek specific ways and means...." [adding word "specific"]

On page R 4, from the first to the third lines of the fourth paragraph in the radio version reads "Comrades, efforts to develop the economy are inseparably connected with efforts to improve the lives of working people. The people's living standards cannot be raised unless production is expanded. By the same...." [adding missing elements, deleting editorial notation]

On the same page, the second line of the fifth paragraph in the radio version reads "...in a country of working people where the state...." [adding words "of working people"]

On page R 5, in the first line of the fifth paragraph the radio version substitutes the word "workers'" for "people's."

On the same page, in the first line of the seventh paragraph the radio version substitutes the word "rights" for "powers."

On the same page, in the third line of the eighth paragraph the radio version reads "...possible, to use Vladimir Ilich Lenin's words, what...." [adding Lenin's first and second names]

On the same page, the fourth line of the same paragraph in the radio version substitutes the word "state" for "government"

On the same page, the first word of the third line of the last paragraph in the radio version is "party" instead of "parties."

On page R 6, the second line of the second paragraph in the radio version reads "...people's interests and the strengthening of peace, meets with...." [adding words "the strengthening of"]

On the same page, the fifth line of the second paragraph in the radio version reads "...success in the great work, which is so important for...." [rewording]

On the same page, the second sentence of the third paragraph in the radio version reads "They have many, very many areas of common interest." [rewording]

On the same page, the first line of the fourth paragraph the radio version begins "Now about the international..." [omitting "a few words"]

On the same page, the fifth paragraph of the radio version reads "Take for example what has happened at the Madrid meeting of the state-participants in the conference on security and cooperation in Europe." [rewording paragraph]

On the same page, the seventh line of the sixth paragraph of the radio version reads "...settle their country's internal events and internal problems. Nor..." [adding words "internal events and"]

On the same page, the ninth line of the same paragraph of the radio version reads "...manner patronise the most inhuman regimes..." [deleting "bloodiest and"]

On the same page, the tenth line of the same paragraph of the radio version reads "...the world, that carry out reprisals against people active in...." [rewording]

On the same page, in the fourth line of the seventh paragraph in the radio version the words"...facilitate the..." are replaced with the phrase"...ensure the realization of the most...."

On the same page, in the first line of the eighth paragraph the word "destiny" is substituted for the word "future" in the radio version.

On the same page, in the first line of the last paragraph the radio version substitutes "developing" for "extending."

On the same page, in the last line of the same paragraph the radio version substitutes "general" for "world."

On page R 7, in the first line of the first paragraph the radio version replaces "provisions" with "decisions."

On the same page, the second paragraph of the radio version reads "On the other hand lies the path onto which humanity is being intensively pushed by the newly-fledged champions of cold war and dangerous balancing on the brink of a real war." [rephrasing]

On the same page, the third paragraph of the radio version begins "They would have liked to cast aside the legal and...." [rephrasing]

On the same page, the fifth line of the same paragraph in the radio version reads "...and "punish" others. Openly and unembarrassed they announce, and try...." [rephrasing]

On the same page, the tenth line of the same paragraph of the radio version reads "...endless threats of using armed force, not...." [adding word "using"]

On the same page, on the third and fourth lines of the fourth paragraph the radio version replaces "problems crucial" with "the most important problems."

On the same page, in the last line of the same paragraph the radio version substitutes "dispute" for "deny."

On the same page, the fifth line of the seventh paragraph in the radio version reads "...it was convened -- the issues of security and cooperation...." [adding "the issues of"]

On the same page, the second line of the last paragraph in the radio version reads "...are forcing us to take measures to maintain our...." [adding "to take measures"]

On the same page, on the third line of the same paragraph the radio version reads "...of the present day and, of course...." [deleting word "world"]

On the same page, the sixth line of the last paragraph in the radio version reads "...absolutely necessary for ensuring the security of...." [adding word "Unsuring"]

On page R 8, the third line of the third paragraph in the radio version reads "...and in actions. Now I can inform...." [adding word "now"]

On the same page, the third line of the fourth paragraph in the radio version reads "...until the time when the U.S. leaders...." [deleting "if and" and extra punctuation]

On the same page, the fourth line of the fourth paragraph in the radio version reads "...preparatio[illegible]o deploy new Pershing-2 missiles and...." [adding word "new"]

On the same page, the first line of the fifth paragraph in the radio version reads "...stated earlier that in order for the two sides to reach an agreement on a...." [rephrasing]

On the same page, the first line of the sixth paragraph in the radio version reads "...peoples of the entire world will appreciate...." [adding word "entire"]

On the same page, in the first line of the seventh paragraph of the radio version reads "...make the following warning perfectly clear. If...." [adding word "warning"]

On page R 9, in the last line of the third paragraph the radio version substitutes "race" for "build-up."

On the same page, the second line of the fourth paragraph in the radio version reads "...the two opposing blocs of states. We would be...." [rephrasing]

On the same page, the second line of the fifth paragraph in the radio version reads "...threat of world war. As...." [deleting word "another"]

On the same page, the fourth line of the same paragraph in the radio version reads "...hopes of the working people of our..." [adding word "working"]

On the same page, the eighth paragraph of the radio version reads "This is a big holiday for our dear motherland, a holiday of friendship." [deleting "of the peoples"]

PRAVDA Comparison of Brezhnev

A comparison of the item entitled "'Text' of Brezhnev Speech," which appeared on page R 1 of the 16 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the account entitled "Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Speech at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions" published on pages 1 and 2 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 March reveals that the two accounts are identical except for the following variations: The PRAVDA version carries routine applause notations throughout.

On page R 1, the PRAVDA version omits the first paragraph and begins with paragraph two: "Dear comrades, esteemed...."

On page R 2, the fifth line of the first paragraph of the PRAVDA version reads "...of economic growth. I refer to counterplans, to the movement of inventors...." [rewording]

On page R 4, the first through third lines of the fourth paragraph in the PRAVDA version reads "...to improve the working people's life. A growth in well-being cannot be achieved without a due development in production. By the same...." [rewording, adding missing elements, deleting editorial notation]

On the same page, the second line of the fifth paragraph in the PRAVDA version reads "...itself in a state of the working people, which expresses the interests...." [rephrasing]

On page R 5, in the first line of the seventh paragraph the PRAVDA version substitutes the word "rights" for "powers."

PRAVDA VIEWS WORKING CLASS' INTERNATIONALISM

PM161655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Working Class of the Land of the Soviets"]

[Text] The 60th anniversary of the USSR is a notable event in the life of our people and evidence of the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy. Today our "fraternal labor alliance" appears to the whole world as a harmonious family of peoples jointly building communism. The unity of the society of mature socialism, of which the working class is the leading force, is monolithic.

By the selfless heroism of its revolutionary struggle against autocracy and capitalism, by its courage and staunchness on the fronts of the civil and Great Patriotic wars, by its selfless labor and consistent internationalism, our country's working class has won the recognition of the working people of all nationalities. It has thus convincingly reaffirmed the Marxist conclusion that "the position of the working class is the real basis and point of departure for all modern social movements...." The victory of the proletarian revolution and the establishment of the power of the people laid a firm foundation for the peaceful development of all nations and ethnic groups and their close unity and friendship. And today in terms of its economic position, its ideology, its collective mentality and morality, the Soviet working class remains the most consistent expresser of the working people's international solidarity and fraternity. "It is precisely the working class," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "the most internationalist class in terms of its essence, which plays a decisive part in the process of the rapprochement of all our country's nations and ethnic groups."

In 6 decades all national detachments of the Soviet working class have increased substantially, particularly in those republics where its proportion in the population structure was lower than the all-union level. Our country's working class now constitutes the majority of working people. Multinational collectives with a high standard of production have formed in virtually all parts of the country. We are rightly proud of the Rustavi metallurgical workers, the Tiraspol sewing workers, the Polesye land reclamation workers and the Nurek construction workers and power industry workers. With the production collectives of Moscow, Leningrad, Gorkiy, Donetsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Baku, Riga and other traditional industrial centers they are now marching in the vanguards of socialist competition.

Profound changes are taking place in the nature of the present-day worker. Wherever a person may work, to whatever nationality he may belong, the features of the new type of worker are manifested in him to an increasing extent. Today such a worker does not simply have golden hands. He has profound knowledge, a broad outlook, and increased experience of participation in the socialist organization of labor and the consolidation of labor discipline, in the implementation of the party's economic policy and in the management of state affairs. Those whom the working people seek to emulate include representatives of all nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union.

A creative approach toward matters and an active life stance distinguish, for instance, the Moscow truck plant worker N. Makhonin and the Kiev "arsenal" team leader V. Shcherbina; M. Torosyan, a team leader and mentor from Leninakan; a machine operator at the "Pervomayskiy" Sovkhoz, Karagandinskaya Oblast; T. Mazure, a spinner at the "Rigas Manufaktura" association; and millions of other sons and daughters of our motherland.

The Communist Party does everything necessary to ensure that the ideological maturity, social activeness, general culture and professional skill of the multinational working class of the land of the soviets constantly increase and that its discipline and organization are enhanced. This promotes the expansion of its influence on the development of society and strengthens the social basis of the unity of all classes and groups, nations and ethnic groups. However, even today the dynamics of our society's development, including in the sphere of national relations, is generating many problems requiring keen attention. This applies particularly to the solution of the tasks of leveling out social differences so to speak on the territorial plane. The 26th CPSU Congress noted the urgent need to involve more actively the population of a number of republics, where there is a manpower surplus, in opening up of the country's new territories, introduce them to industrial labor, and train skilled workers of indigenous nationalities more extensively.

There are many examples of these problems being resolved in a party-minded statesmanlike manner. In the current training year a 2,000-strong detachment of Tadzhik youth went to vocational and technical colleges in Gorkovskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Tulskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts.

In all, over the 11th 5-Year Plan the republic plans to train about 12,000 skilled workers in this way. Already envoys from Tadzhikistan are working on the Baykal-Amur railroad and the atommash and are helping to erect the Cheboksary industrial tractor plant. That is how the fraternal friendship of the peoples is strengthened and the republic's contribution to the entire country's harmonious development is increased.

The international nature of the working class's ideology and policy is manifested most graphically in the leading, guiding and organizing activity of the Communist Party. By its tireless defense of the fundamental interests of the working class and the broadest working masses, its devotion to the ideals of Lenin, its very great attention to the national interests and feelings of all peoples and its implacability toward any manifestations of bourgeois nationalism, chauvinism and national nihilism, the party has won the lofty right to be the leader of the working people of all our country's nations and ethnic groups. The duty of the party organizations is to watch constantly to ensure that all new processes and phenomena in the sphere of national relations are promptly and fully reflected in their activity and in the work of the soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs and to step up the formation of the qualities of patriots and internationalists in all Soviet people.

The power of "the great worldwide army of labor" and the tempo of its inexorable movement in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress depends largely on Soviet workers' labor, political and social activeness. Taking an active part in conscientious, enterprising labor for the common weal, in the solution of nationwide tasks and the development of socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR and for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans for economic and social development for 1982 and the 11th 5-year plan targets, the multinational Soviet working class, led by Lenin's party, are really executing their international duty.

REGIONAL SUMMER-TIME CHANGES ANNOUNCED

LD161356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Excerpts] On 1 April the country will go over to summer-time again; this means that the inhabitants of most of the regions will have to put their watches and clocks forward by one hour either at midnight or before going to bed. Summer-time will continue for 6 months, up to 1 October.

We remind you that this event was introduced for the first time last spring; it was preceded by an exact definition of the country's time zones and the drawing up of a precise method of calculating the time in accordance with the international system and taking into account territorial and administrative divisions.

The country returned to winter-time on 1 October. In the majority of the regions clocks and watches were put back an hour. However, as was provided for, this was not done in several autonomous republics, krays and oblasts in the RSFSR, whose territories on the whole were situated in the third time zone. They began to live one hour ahead of Moscow, which, up to a certain point, broke the customary way of life which had developed over tens of years. The public and the executive committees of many local Soviets came out against this. Taking into account the wishes of the workers it has been decided to restore the order of calculating the time zones in operation prior to 1 October last year. This decision concerns: Dagestan, Kabardina-Balkar, Kalmyk, Komi, Mary, Mordva, North Osetian, Tatar, Checheno-Ingush and Chuvash ASSR'S; Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays; Archangelskata, Vladimirskaya, Vologdaskaya, Ivanovoskaya, Kostromaskaya, Lipetskaya, Pensaskaya, Rostovskaya, Tambovskaya, Tyumenskaya and Yaroslavlskaya Oblasts; Nenetsskiy and Evenkiskiy Autonomous Okrugs; and Khatanga Rayon of Taymyr-Dolgan-Nenetsskiy Autonomous Okrug.

In the above administrative regions clocks and watches will not be put forward on 1 April; they will thus either coincide with Moscow in time or be within one hour of it.

KIRGIZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DISCUSSES PLAN

Report on Speeches

WA260935 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 21 Jan 82 p 3

[KIRTAG report on Kirgiz officials' speeches at Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee 18 January plenum]

[Excerpt] The Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee 18 January plenum examined the question "The Kirgiz SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan and the Tasks of the Republic Party, Soviet, Trade Union and Komsomol Organizations." Information on this question was presented by V.A. Makarenko, second secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee.

Like all Soviet people, Comrade Makarenko said, the working people of Soviet Kirgizstan are struggling persistently and selflessly to successfully fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th 5-Year Plan quotas. The republic's economy is developing dynamically and at a steady pace. Positive results have been achieved in industry, capital construction and agriculture and in the work of transport and communications and consumer and municipal service enterprises. The working people's real income has increased and medical services have improved.

A new upsurge of labor and political activity was aroused in the Soviet people by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the programmatic speech at the plenum of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. In response to the party's appeal for the new 5-year plan to be commemorated with shock, enterprising labor for the good of the motherland, every communist and every worker at Kirgizia considers the utmost increase in efficiency and work quality and the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the outlined plans his vital concern and sacred duty. The counterplans and socialist pledges for 1982 being adopted by the republic's labor collectives are striking testimony to this.

High pledges for the current year have been adopted by the collectives of the Kirgiz metallurgical works, Frunze agricultural machine-building plant, Tokmak truck depot, Alamedinskoye Fur Association, Kadamzhay antimony works and many other enterprises in all sectors of the republic's industry.

New, higher boundaries are being charted by the agricultural workers. We have many masters of their work, and all who are connected with the field and farmstead have to make even more extensive use of the experience of the pacesetters and innovators and of scientists' recommendations in order to satisfy more fully the public's food product and industry's raw material requirements.

A distinguishing feature of the present pledges is the fact that, in accordance with the demands made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, they chart concrete frontiers with respect to labor productivity growth, an improvement in the use of fixed capital, new equipment and progressive technology and the achievement of high end results with the least outlays. The pledges provide for a reduction in the time taken to introduce production and social projects, the ahead-of-schedule assimilation of rated capacity, the unconditional fulfillment of plans for the supply of products within the specified times, the extensive use of patriotic undertakings and valuable initiatives and progressive methods of management and a strengthening of labor discipline. Particular stress is being put on the fuller use of available potential and resources for a constant increase in the production of consumer goods and food and meat and dairy industry products and on the strictest economies in raw and semifinished materials and fuel-energy resources.

The pledges for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole are strict. They demand of the workers of each sector, each oblast, city and rayon and each labor collective a multiplication of efforts for the fuller use of resources. Paramount significance in this connection

is attached to the organization, efficiency and strengthening of state, plan and production and labor discipline in each sector of production and in all spheres of management.

In the present 5-year plan, Comrade Makarenko observed, the production increase is to be achieved at the same time as a pronounced reduction in the number of workers and a lowering of capital investment ceilings. Proceeding from this, the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, party organizations, soviet, trade union and Komsomol authorities and ministries and departments must concentrate attention on maximum use of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, which provide for labor productivity growth. We have to implement a set of concrete measures to increase labor's provision with equipment, raise the level of the mechanization and automation of production processes and reduce the number of workers employed in manual labor.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan particular importance is attached to the policy of ensuring that what is cultivated in the fields and produced in the national economy unfailingly reach the consumer. The farmers and their partners have to unite their efforts in the struggle to achieve high end results. There are still many bottlenecks here. A considerable proportion of the harvest, particularly of vegetables and fruit, fails to reach the consumer from year to year owing to substandard or late harvesting, losses in shipment and unsatisfactory storage and processing. The appropriate ministries and departments must build up the capacity of the acceptance and processing enterprises more quickly, locate them skillfully and perfect the work of transport and relations with the product suppliers.

The party considers animal husbandry the shock front in the countryside. The task of this sector's workers is to consistently improve the organization of labor and pedigree breeding and strengthen the fodder base. The most crucial test for the stockbreeders currently is the wintering of livestock.

The foundations of the future harvest are being laid now. Greeting the spring fully armed means putting the equipment into working order, preparing the seeds, delivering fertilizer and fuel and bringing the detachments and links up to strength with machine operators in good time. It is necessary right now to be thinking about the creation of a personnel reserve for the two-shift use of units and to organize the training of machine operators.

The trade unions have a great role in the struggle to successfully fulfill the quotas and pledges of the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole. It is their duty to concern themselves with the organization of effective socialist competition, as required by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee decree "All-Union Socialist Competition for the Successful Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan Quotas."

The shock vigil devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR imparts a special mood to the days of routine labor of the second year of the 5-year plan. Thousands and thousands of production pacesetters have revised and are continuing to revise their personal plans and pledges and are seeking and finding additional reserves for working even better and with greater efficiency and quality. Patriotic undertakings and initiatives are now being born every day. It is the duty of the managers and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations not to allow them to stall, to support the production innovators and socialist competition initiators in every possible way and disseminate their experience, progressive work methods and valuable initiatives as extensively as possible.

Capital construction is a subject of particular concern of all party, soviet and management authorities. There are still many shortcomings and unsolved problems in this sector of the republic's economy, but they must be tackled, and tackled systematically and seriously. An area of a fundamental improvement in construction matters was defined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on a further refinement in the economic mechanism. This document sets the task of ensuring that brigade forms become the predominant form of the organization and stimulation of labor in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

At the current stage, particular importance is attached to intensive methods of the comprehensive development of the economy based primarily on economical management. It is essential that the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and management authorities develop the working people's mass competition for economies, review the achievements of the thrifty more actively and foster a sense of proprietorship in people. It is necessary to hold strictly accountable those who permit losses and who fail to look after public property and at the same time to encourage those who strive to economize on resources, encouraging them morally and materially. Each gram of raw material and each kilowatt-hour of electric power must serve the main goal -- successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the constant development of the economy in the interests of a further rise in the Soviet people's well-being.

The debate on the issue in question was opened by V.D. Boykov, second secretary of Talasskiy Obkom. He observed that last year was an important landmark in the formation and development of Talasskaya Oblast. Fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, the labor collectives marked the new 5-year plan with high achievements. The annual plan in industry was overfulfilled, and construction, trade, communications, transport and municipal and consumer service workers coped with the assigned program. The state was sold more grain, potatoes, fruit, vegetables, milk, wool and eggs than planned. Public education, the health service and culture were further developed.

However, there is still much unutilized potential in the oblast's economy, Comrade Boykov emphasized. A principal task is to overcome the lagging in capital construction and improve the use of labor and material resources. The further development of animal husbandry for meat and an increase in soil fertility demand particular attention.

Having embarked on the next year of the 5-year plan, the oblast's working people have adopted high pledges. It is planned to produce 176,000 tons of grain, 6,500 tons of tobacco leaf and 500,000 tons of coarse and 360,000 tons of succulent fodder. It has been resolved to sell the state 26,000 tons of meat, 49,000 tons of milk and 6,180 tons of wool. Workers of industry, construction, transport, communications and other sectors of the economy have set themselves lofty goals.

Developing socialist competition for the ahead-of-schedule greeting of the USSR's 60th anniversary, the communists and all working people of Talasskaya Oblast, the speaker said, will make every effort to successfully fulfill the 1982 quotas and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The tasks of trade union organizations for the further development and refinement of socialist competition were described by E. Abakirov, chairman of the Kirgiz Council of Trade Unions. The republic's trade unions have begun to lead labor rivalry more concretely in recent years, he observed. These questions are regularly examined at plenums and sessions of the union committees and meetings of the labor collectives. The conditions of competition are constantly being refined in conjunction with the management authorities, and the public defense of socialist pledges is practiced extensively. There has been a qualitative change in their content, and measures of moral and material incentive are applied with greater effectiveness. The unions have begun to pay more attention to the dissemination of progressive experience and valuable initiatives and undertakings.

At the same time, the speaker said, the level and content of the work of the republic's union organizations do not yet correspond to the party's requirements at the current stage. Work to find and use production potential remains inadequate, valuable undertakings are being introduced too slowly and the experience of the right-flank men is being disseminated inadequately in a number of sectors. Shortcomings in counterplanning have not been eliminated, losses of work time are great and breaches of labor discipline are being tolerated.

Comrade Abakirov emphasized that it is essential for the republic's unions to concentrate on increasing the efficacy of competition and surmounting formalism and other shortcomings.

Tarasov Address

WA250945 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 21 Jan 82 pp 1, 3

[KIRTAG report on speech by N.N. Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry, at Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee Fourth Plenum; date not specified]

[Text] Comrades! First permit me to express profound gratitude to the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee and you personally, deeply respected Turdakun Usubaliyevich, for the invitation to participate in the Central Committee Fourth Plenum, on whose agenda is such an important question as an expansion of the production and an improvement in the quality of consumer goods and development of the services sphere in the Kirgiz SSR in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum is being held at the very start of the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The past year was packed with outstanding events in the life of the CPSU and our entire country. The 26th CPSU Congress, which determined the program of Soviet society's development in the 1980's, was held. The party Central Committee November Plenum, which approved the plan for the USSR's economic and social development in the 11th 5-year period, and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, which confirmed this plan, were held.

Only a month has passed since the Soviet people and all progressive mankind ceremonially commemorated the 75th birthday of the true continuer of Lenin's great cause, outstanding present-day political and public figure and ardent fighter for the fause of peace and progress, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presodium.

Together with the entire Soviet people, the country's light industry workers warmly congratulated our dear Leonid Ilich on the illustrious anniversary, reported their achievements to him and wished him good health, long years of life and splendid new accomplishments for the good of our great motherland.

Leonid Ilich constantly displays paternal concern for the workers of our sector and for its further development. On his initiative, a number of most important decisions of the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government has been developed and adopted concerning an improvement in the material situation and everyday cultural conditions of the workers and employees of our enterprises and the creation of a modern technical base of light industry.

Our sector's workers are deeply grateful for this constant concern and attention and are exerting all their efforts for the successful implementation of the plans of our CPSU.

Comrades! Addresing the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized the great significance that the party attaches to an acceleration in the growth of the production of consumer goods for the fuller satisfaction of the public's ever growing requirements.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is essential that the country's light industry attain a total production growth of 18 percent and a labor productivity growth of 17.2 percent. Almost the entire increase in the manufacture of output has to be obtained thanks to growth in labor productivity.

The manufacture of all types of cloth will increase more than 17 percent, garments 19 percent and leather footwear 12 percent. There will be a considerable increase in the production of other products.

In accordance with special decrees adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, the production of basic necessities and goods in mass demand and children's products will develop at a preferential pace. The manufacture of many commodities in higher-than-usual demand will increase by a factor of 1.5-2 in the 5-year plan.

The production of goods in the highest quality category will increase by a factor of 1.7. One-third of the products subject to certification will be manufactured with the official sumbol of quality.

The 5-year plan allocates R8.5 billion for production construction in our sector, including R2.8 billion for construction and installation. We have to commission R8.6 billion of fixed capital.

In accordance with the party and government decrees on an accelerated development of the production of basic necessities and goods in mass demand, there will be an appreciable increase in capital investments in the cotton and knitwear industry and industry for the production of nonwoven materials.

The plan provides for the concentration of capital investments at construction projects nearing completion. On the average, we will annually channel approximately 80 percent of capital investments to this end. In this 5-year period we have to complete 290 carryover construction projects at an estimated cost of R1 million and more, and 245 of them in the first 3 years. It is also planned to begin 280 new construction projects.

As in the past 5-year plan, the main direction in capital construction is the retooling and modernization of operating enterprises. Approximately 60 percent of the capital investments allocated for production construction is being channeled into this.

Our enterprises will receive an ever increasing amount of new, highly productive production equipment. We are to receive almost R5 billion worth of it -- 15 percent more than in the last 5-year plan.

The 5-year plan provides for the commissioning of approximately 10 million square meters of total living space and almost 90,000 places in children's preschool establishments. Furthermore, we are now seeking opportunities to increase these numbers.

Such, comrades, in the main, are the tasks confronting the country's light industry workers in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The tasks are undoubtedly difficult and intensive. But as Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out, this means that we need to double and triple our efforts to ensure their unconditional fulfillment.

In 1981 -- the 1st year of the 11th 5-Year Plan -- light industry fulfilled the plan for the volume of output sold.

The plan for the production of cloth-type nonwoven materials, hosiery and furs, textile and leather haberdashery products, toys and dendritic decorations, film materials and a number of other commodities was achieved.

Production of the majority of the most important products, particularly the manufacture of basic necessities and goods in mass demand and children's goods, increased compared with 1980.

The manufacture of products in the highest quality category increased more than 14 percent and goods of improved quality with the "n" superscript more than 31 percent.

At the same time, there were serious omissions and shortcomings in the work of the sector last year, particularly in fulfillment of the plan for the scheduled list. Not all resources and potential were used to increase efficiency and work quality and increase the manufacture of consumer goods.

Comrades! In his report, Comrade Usubaliyev made an in-depth and comprehensive analysis of Kirgiz SSR industry's work on the fulfillment of party and government decisions aimed at further increasing the Soviet people's well-being. Permit me, therefore to dwell on some of the most urgent tasks confronting the republic's light industry.

The 11th 5-Year Plan provides for an increase in production in the Kirgiz SSR's light industry of 15.4 percent and in labor productivity of almost 14 percent.

The production of cotton yarn and cloth, woolen yarn, woolen and silk cloth and cloth-type nonwoven materials will grow rapidly.

Just as for the country as a whole, the production of basic necessities and goods in mass demand and children's goods is to grow at a preferential rate.

The republic Ministry of Light Industry fulfilled the 1981 plan for sold output 101.5 percent. Almost R17 million worth of various products were sold over and above the plan.

The plan for the production of cotton fiber, silk cloth, underwear and outerwear, garments and certain other consumer goods was overfulfilled.

At the same time, there are also appreciable shortcomings in the work of the Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Light Industry and its enterprises, which Comrade Usubaliyev described most convincingly in his report. These included nonfulfillment of the plan for the sale of certain items, disruption of supply contracts and the low quality of the products of certain enterprises.

As our analysis shows, the main causes of these shortcomings are the inefficient use of production potential and labor resources, insufficient attention to questions of economies in raw materials and intermediate products and also of an increase in product quality and a slackening of attention to the solution of everyday social issues.

It was to these and also certain other shortcomings in the work of the republic's light industry that the CPSU Central Committee drew attention in its decree on the work of the Kirgiz party organizations on expanding the production and improving the quality of consumer goods and developing the services sphere.

We have familiarized ourselves closely with the measures submitted today for discussion by the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee Fourth plenum. I must say that this is a very thorough and, we believe, concrete document whose fulfillment will undoubtedly have a most positive effect on the work of the enterprises producing consumer goods.

In turn, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry is now also completing the development of comprehensive measures aimed at improving the work of Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Light Industry enterprises and further developing them in 1982-1985. These measures stipulate questions concerning the retooling and modernization of operating enterprises, the on-schedule introduction and assimilation of new capacity and an improvement in the use of the industrial potential that has been created.

These measures are also aimed at increasing the efficiency of the use of labor resources and staffing the enterprises with skilled worker and engineering-technical personnel. They provide for the solution of many everyday social and and a number of other questions.

Particular attention in this comprehensive plan is given to questions of the efficient use of raw material and intermediate resources and a considerable improvement in product selection and quality.

I would like to express my viewpoint on questions connected with raw material resources in 1982. The year will be very complicated both in terms of the quantity and quality of raw material resources. For this reason, our main task will be to ensure fulfillment of the set plans as fully as possible with the least expenditure of raw materials.

The measures also outline concrete work plans for each individual enterprise, including the Osh Cotton Association, the Kirgiz worsted-woolen cloth works and a number of others.

Many critical remarks have been addressed to the USSR Ministry of Light Industry. And I have to report to you that we will examine them most carefully and attentively and attempt to find the maximum opportunities for their consistent solution. But I would ask you to remember that the 5-year plan has been confirmed, resources allocated and material possibilities considered. But we will search.

And second, we need to ensure control of the enterprises, observance of the production regimen, the preservation of capital and the creation at enterprises of a standard of production that contributes to a further improvement in work.

Our common task now is to establish strict effective control over the fulfillment of these measures and strive for their unconditional fulfillment.

In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to a number of questions concerning an increase in efficiency and work quality.

Last year the party Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree on an intensification of work with respect to economies in and the rational use of raw, fuel-energy and other material resources.

A Ministry of Light Industry decree has confirmed a comprehensive plan of measures in this connection. A most important component of this plan is a reduction in the material consumption of manufactured products. A revision of the norms and standards for the expenditure of raw materials and intermediate products per unit of finished output in a tightening direction is planned. Scientific research, modeling and design organizations and enterprises have been entrusted with developing new cloth and clothing models conforming to the modern demands of fashion and adopting measures to accelerate their introduction in production.

Another area of this work is the release of natural fibers from the production of industrial products. Thanks to this alone, by the end of the 5-year plan we will have produced for sale to the public 250 million meters of additional household cotton cloth.

A major problem confronting us in the 11th 5-Year Plan is to reduce waste and more fully utilize it in production. Certain steps have been taken in this direction in recent years. But there is still an immense amount of work to be done here. A great quantity of the waste that forms annually at our enterprises is not yet being used. Thus, there is essentially no reduction in waste in garment and knitwear production. We must pay the closest attention to these questions. We cannot be reconciled to losses of this valuable raw material.

A broadening of the selection and an improvement in the quality of our goods is, as before, an urgent question in the current 5-year plan. The comrades have acted correctly here and expressed sharp criticisms.

Much has been done recently to improve the activity of the scientific research, modeling and design organizations and to strengthen their ties to production. Measures have been adopted to improve product certification and introduce a comprehensive system of standardization. All this has made it possible to improve the quality of certain goods.

We have models of fine enterprise operation in our sector. They were mentioned with great warmth at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. These are the capital's Sokol and Moskva garment associations, Leningrad's Porcelain Plant imeni Lomonosov and the Kiyevlyanka Knitwear Association, the Yerevan Massis Footwear Association and a number of other collectives.

The day before yesterday we visited some of Frunze's enterprises and traveled to Tokmak. I have to mention with great satisfaction that among them are enterprises corresponding to the most modern requirements whose collectives are manufacturing fashionable high-quality products.

It is pleasant for me to report to you, comrades, that recently the USSR Ministry of Light Industry Board and Textile and Light Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee Presidium examined the results of all-union socialist competition for 1981 and nominated the collectives of a number of the sector's foremost enterprises to receive the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Red Banners and have their names entered on the all-union roll of honor at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements. These include the collective of Frunze's 40-letiya Oktyabrya Garment Factory, which is rightly considered one of the sector's best enterprises, manufacturing 43 percent of its output with the official symbol of quality.

Unfortunately, such results were achieved at far from all the republic's light industry enterprises. For this reason, we need to pay the most serious attention to these questions and adopt all measures necessary to increase the manufacture of high-quality output.

Comrades! Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev observed in the report at the 26th CPSU Congress that the present demographic situation demands better use of labor resources.

Economizing on labor resources and increasing the efficiency of the use of worker personnel is very important for light industry. After all, the 5-year plan quotas are to be fulfilled with practically no increase in the number of workers and by operating enterprises with a reduced workforce. Thus, the principal factor in an increase in the manufacture of products musg be growth in labor productivity.

Major potential here is represented by development of the brigade form or of the organization and stimulation of labor. We have already accumulated certain experience in such work, and at many enterprises the brigades have given a most positive account of themselves.

But due attention is not being paid to this important question everywhere. Only this can explain, for example, the fact that at the republic's textile enterprises very few workers are covered by the brigade form of the organization and stimulation of labor.

Not only statistical accounting -- how many brigades there are -- but the extent to which equipment idle time has been reduced and the shift-work coefficient raised should be the criterion of any evaluation of the introduction of the brigade system.

Nor must we forget such proven forms of increasing labor productivity as the development of the multiple machine tool movement and mentorship. We still have big reserves here. After all, more than 40 percent of the spinners work below sectorial norms in servicing zones in the Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Light Industry's cotton industry.

We have heard here today the fine speech by Comrade L.V. Bogacheva, weaver at the Osh Cotton Production Association imeni 50-letiya Oktyabrya. She alone services more than 50 looms. We should certainly strive to see that this experience beomes the property of every worker. This task should be set and not only set but also accomplished.

An important component of an increase in the efficiency of the use of labor resources is an acceleration of the mechanization of manual labor, particularly heavy and laborious work. Many collectives are displaying a responsible, concerned attitude toward this important matter. But this is not enough. It is necessary to strive for a situation in which questions of the mechanization and automation of production are at the center of attention of the leaders of all enterprises of our sector and in your republic as well.

Implementation of the enumerated measures to improve the use of labor resources is particularly significant for the Kirgiz SSR's light industry enterprises. After all, in the textile subsectors of the republic's industry alone labor productivity is 30-35 percent below the sectorial average. And things are not much better in other subsectors.

Solution of the above and other questions will enable us to increase the efficiency of the use of labor resources and secure a high rate of labor productivity growth and, ultimately, as increase in the manufacture of consumer goods.

The CPSU Central Committee November plenum pointed out that capital construction is a decisive sector of the new 5-year plan. The sole correct and dependable path to the accomplishment of this task is to increase the efficiency of capital investments and the on-schedule commissioning and assimilation of all planned capacity.

Permit me, comrades, on behalf of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry Board, to cordially congratulate the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee and Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers on the tremendous attention and inestimable assistance that they are giving to light industry construction projects. The on-schedule and ahead-of-schedule introduction of all projects, without exception -- such is the fine result of this daily concern for the development of our sector and the needs of its workers.

Speaking of capital construction, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that at the time of the final formation of the capital construction plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan a number of projects was excluded from the plan and the introduction of capacity in the textile, knitwear, garment and other subsectors of industry was thereby reduced, whereas the production volume stipulated for the ministry by the 5-year plan was maintained.

Under these conditions, every enterprise must have a precise program for increasing capacity on existing floorspace. We consider it essential that plans for this work be drawn up at every enterprise and that permanent and effective supervision of their implementation be established.

Together with this, considerable significance is attached to the introduction of new capacity for the republic's light industry enterprises. It is therefore necessary to adopt the most effective measures to ensure rhythmic operation at all our construction sites and that all capacity be commissioned and assimilated ahead of schedule or, at least, within the specified time.

Comrades! Socialist competition for a fitting greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR is currently spreading in the country. Many collectives of the sector's enterprises have mounted a labor vigil in honor of this portentous date. A congress of the country's Textile and Light Industry Workers Union was held in Moscow recently. It adopted an appeal to all workers and engineering-technical personnel of light industry for constant improvement in the work indicators of our sector, an increase in the production of consumer goods and an improvement in their quality. It is essential that this valuable initiative be daily supported and most extensively disseminated at your republic's enterprises.

Our motto should be the words spoken by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum: "We need to work better. To compile plans better and implement them better. Organize production better and produce better. In a word, to work efficiently. This, comrades, is ultimately what is fundamental and decisive."

And permit me in conclusion, comrades, to express confidence that under the leadership of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, the workers of the republic's light industry will give all their strength, experience and knowledge to successfully implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Report on Debate

WA252050 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 21 Jan p 2

[KIRTAG report on debate at Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee 18 January Plenum]

[Excerpts] As already reported, a Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held 18 January. It discussed the republic party organization's tasks with respect to fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree "The Kirgiz Party Organizations' Work To Expand the Production and Improve the Quality of Consumer Goods and Develop the Services Sphere."

The report was delivered by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee.

In this issue, we publish the debate on the first question of the plenum.

Those who spoke in the debate revealed unutilized potential and emphasized the importance of improving party leadership of the sectors producing consumer goods. Plenum participants expressed confidence that the communists and all working people of the republic will initiate active work to realize the program for raising the working people's material well-being outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and will successfully fulfill the plans and pledges of the 2d year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The debate was opened by R.S. Kulmatov, first secretary of Oshskiy Obkom. The oblast's party, soviet and management authorities, the speaker said, are paying great attention to the sectors producing consumer goods. Some R6.2 million worth more of such goods were manufactured in 1981 than envisaged by the plan. The extensive dissemination of the initiative of foremost enterprises of Moscow and Sverdlovskaya Oblast, which was approved by the CPSU Central Committee, contributed, in particular, to this. The party organizations stepped up the struggle to improve the quality and broadening the selection of consumer goods. Last year the production of products bearing the official symbol of quality increased by R6.1 million.

The organization of socialist competition at the enterprises manufacturing consumer goods is being refined. In these collectives, thousands of workers have adopted pledges to complete the 5-year plan in 3, 4 and 4 and 1/2 years. Some 713 persons have given their word to fulfill the 5-year plan quotas by the 115th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. Last year's results testify that the high pledges are being honorably fulfilled.

However, in evaluating what has been achieved, Comrade Kulmatov said, we must say bluntly that there are still appreciable gaps in the production of consumer goods, the improvement of their quality and the broadening of their selection and in the development of the services sphere in the oblast. The main shortcoming is the fact that not all party, soviet and management authorities have cultivated a style of work with personnel in which executive dispatch and discipline are combined with bold initiative and enterprise. This accounts for the fact that last year there was a shortfall against the plan of 11.1 million square meters of cotton cloth, 25,000 pairs of leather footwear and R791,000 worth of furniture and that consumer services per person were rendered to the extent of only R12.65, that is, considerably less than the republic average.

The work of the oblast's local industry enterprises was justifiably criticized at the plenum. Indeed, sufficient capacity has been created and stable collectives have been formed in this sector. But the production of furniture, for example, and the manufacture of national carpeting and other products, has not been properly organized. Forms of cottage industry are being developed very slowly.

The speaker drew attention to the fact that the republic Gosplan and Gossnab are not paying due attention to local industry enterprises. There is prolonged idling of whole collectives owing to a lack of materials. Work efficiency is lowered and it is difficult to organize effective socialist competition under these conditions.

In conclusion, the speaker gave the assurance that the communists and all working people of the oblast would exert every effort to unconditionally fulfill the wide-ranging program to further increase the production and improve the quality of consumer goods and to develop the services sphere.

Implementation of the program for a rise in Soviet people's well-being formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress, A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of Issyk-Kulskiy Obkom, observed in his speech, determines the main directions in the activity of the party organizations. The last year was a new step forward in the successful realization of the plans outlined by the party. Industrial production increased 9 percent compared with 1980, and the construction workers commissioned almost all the scheduled projects. Quotas for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, wool, honey, milk and meat were exceeded. The production of consumer goods is increasing intensively; in the 10th 5-Year Plan, their manufacture increased 32.5 percent, including a 1.7-fold increase in the manufacture of everyday cultural and household items. The services sphere is developing faster than planned.

But the level that has been reached does not correspond to modern requirements. For the manufacture of goods in mass demand, insufficient use is being made of the possibilities of production capacity and local resources, secondary raw materials and industrial and agricultural production waste are not being involved fully in economic turnover. A number of enterprises is disrupting the orders of the trading organizations. The selection of manufactured products remains narrow, as a result of which many of even the simplest basic necessities have to be imported. Trade workers are making an inadequate study of and are failing to accomodate demand.

The efforts of the party organizations are now aimed at eliminating all these shortcomings. It is intended in the 11th 5-Year Plan to increase consumer goods' production by a factor of 1.3 and the volume of consumer services 40 percent. The manufacture of everyday cultural and household commodities will increase by a factor of 2.2. To achieve this, it is planned to introduce new and expand operating capacity and extensively introduce the achievements of science, technology and progressive experience. In particular, a garment factory will be opened and a shop for the production of refreshing drinks will be introduced at the brewery in the oblast center. New shops at the Kadzhi-Say electrical engineering plant and Rybachye bakery will reach rated capacity. Dozens of new general service centers, workshops and comprehensive acceptance centers will open at industrial and transport enterprises and at kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The floor was given to K.M. Moldobayev, first secretary of Frunzenskiy Gorkom. Having carefully studied their possibilities, the city's labor collectives, he said, have drawn up comprehensive goal-oriented programs for the development of consumer goods' production. Fulfillment of these programs will make it possible, even in the current 5-year plan to manufacture R78.6 million worth of goods in addition to the planned amount. The proportion of products bearing the official symbol of quality will double.

A certain amount of work was done in the first year of the 5-year plan on fulfillment of what is planned. Some R7.9 million worth of consumer goods were sold over and above the plan. One out of every three products was manufactured with the symbol of quality. Enterprises of the services sphere also fulfilled their plans.

However, Comrade Moldobayev continued, insufficient use is being made of the city's production and scientific-technical potential in this important matter. The main reasons for this are miscalculations in and incomplete organizational and educational work of the gorkom, raykoms and primary party organizations and flaws in the planning and management of production. We have not yet achieved a situation, the speaker said, in which every manager displays businesslike flexibility and socialist enterprise and skillfully maneuvers resources.

The engineering enterprises are making insufficient use of their potential. Production waste and secondary raw materials are being used inadequately. The quality of manfactured products and the standard of service leave much to be desired.

The gorkom sees all these shortcomings clearly and is taking steps to eliminate them. In particular, we are striving to perfect business relations between local and union authorities. Good contacts have been established here with the USSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry. This cannot be said of the USSR Ministries of Light and Electrical Equipment Industry, it is true. There has long been no solution here to questions brooking no delay. Many of them have mounted up -- at the Tyazhelektromash, the Kirgizelektrodvigatel and electronic engineering plants and the worsted-woolen cloth works.

The city party organization, Comrade Moldobayev said in conclusion, is doing everything to achieve new successes in implementing the program for a further rise in the people's well-being.

L.V. Bogacheva, weaver of the Osh Cotton Production Association imeni 50-Letiya Oktyabrya, began her speech with an analysis of the causes of the enterprise's chronic lagging. The situation, she said, is largely explained by the high personnel turnover connected with the textile workers' unsatisfactory working and social conditions and shortcomings in labor organization.

The communists and all workers of the enterprise have outlined concrete measures for a resolution of this problem. The multiple machine operators S. Sokolova, Kh. Fondeyeva, B. Akhmedova, M. Fayzulayeva and others -- the best workers -- have called on their comrades to mobilize all forces to successfully fulfill the plan quotas. I myself am servicing more than 50 looms instead of the norm of 23. I reported the fulfillment of two annual plans back in November. I have undertaken to have completed the 5-year program by the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and to have fulfilled 12 annual norms in the 5-year plan.

Socialist competition has now been stimulated in the association, and the brigade form of the organization of labor has been introduced. The shop where I work has switched to a comprehensive system of equipment servicing.

However, for the successful fulfillment of plans and pledges, Comrade Bogacheva continued, it is essential that the retooling of the weaving shops be accelerated and the shuttle looms be replaced with the more productive and convenient pneumatic foil shuttles. Among other reserves for an increase in labor productivity, the weaver cited a strengthening of labor and production discipline, the more efficient use of equipment, an increase in the role of the instructors and an improvement in working and social conditions.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan, said M. Sydykov, first secretary of Narynskiy Obkom the oblast's workers have resolved to increase the manufacture of group "b" products by R221 million, including R178 million worth of consumer goods. Compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan, the production of such commodities will increase 29 percent.

Last year the oblast fulfilled the quota for the production of goods in mass demand ahead of schedule. Thus, a firm foundation was laid for successful work throughout the 5-year plan.

At the same time, the speaker observed, there are considerable shortcomings in the work of the enterprises and the activity of the party organizations with respect to broadening the selection and improving the quality of consumer goods. There are more than 18,000 shepherds, livestock hands and herdsmen with families on remote pastureland in the oblast where there is often 40 degrees of frost. Under these conditions, they are in acute need of warm clothing, primarily sheepskin coats. But there are far from enough of these on sale, while at the same time the oblast annually sends 350,000 sheepskin items to other regions of the country. The time has come to open a branch of the sheepskin coat factory in Naryn for the processing of furs and the sewing of warm clothing locally.

Nor do the oblast's stockbreeders have the opportunity to acquire saddles, bridles and [kamchi], which they need daily. It is time for the republic Ministry of Local Industry to considerably expand the branch of the Kyyal Association, entrusting the manufacture of these goods to it.

The speaker also reported that it is planned to considerably increase the manufacture of products at the Min-Kush Orgtekhnika Plant, which produces everyday cultural commodities, in this 5-year plan. He raised the question of the allocation of sufficient resources for housing construction on the plant's estate.

The question being discussed today, Talasskiy Oblispolkom Chairman E.E. Aliyev said, is of exceptional importance because, after all, the task set by the party for a further upsurge of the people's well-being also presupposed an expansion of the production and an improvement in the quality of consumer goods and the development of the services sphere.

Last year our enterprises produced more than R20 million worth of consumer goods, almost 2 percent more than in 1980. Almost R5 million worth of garments and more than R2 million worth of footwear were produced.

The oblast has many examples of labor collectives' creative, proprietorial approach to the accomplishment of an important state task. Thus, the Talas dairy produced over R500,000 worth of products from secondary raw materials. The mechanized state forestry station is selling the population firewood and parts for nomads' huts, ax shafts, spade and fork handles and other products. Positive experience in the use of waste has been accumulated by workers of the branch of the Frunze Garment Association imeni VLKSM.

A cottage industry center and a branch of the republic Kyyal Folk Handicrafts Association opened last fall in our oblast. Despite the fact that these enterprises are currently experiencing difficulties of an organizational nature, they are constantly increasing production volume. Thus, the manufacture of products at the cottage industry center totaled R346,000 and more than R50,000 in the branch of the association by the end of the year.

The speaker went on to dwell on the potential for an expansion of the production and an improvement in the quality of consumer goods. In Talas, he said, there is the possibility of creating an industrial group for the production of marble and mosaic tiles and lime and in Toktogulskiy Rayon of starting the working of salt deposits for agricultural needs. It is essential to expand and strengthen the new local industry enterprises.

Personnel turnover is still great at the oblast's enterprises owing to the shortage of housing, children's preschool establishments, public catering enterprises and cultural and everyday establishments. The possibilities of expanding consumer services, particularly trading services, are limited owing to the unsatisfactory material-technical base.

A.U. Sadykova, lathe hand at the Kirgizavotmash Production Association, observed in her speech that the collective of the enterprise is preparing to undertake the manufacture of a new consumer product -- passenger car trailers. All the conditions for this are at hand: production capacity and skilled personnel. But the leaders of the Soyuzavtopritsep All-Union Production Association are not tackling questions connected with the new production promptly enough.

There has been perfectly justified criticism of our ministry, K. Satarov, Kirgiz SSR minister of light industry, said. All steps are now being taken to eliminate the shortcomings that have been mentioned.

Guided by the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, we carefully analyzed the results of the work of the enterprise collectives. A comprehensive program to increase consumer goods production in the 11th 5-Year Plan was formulated on the basis of this analysis. Measures for retooling the works, improving the use of existing and the assimilation of new capacity, introducing the achievements of science and technology and improving the qualitative characteristics of the products being manufactured formed the basis of the program.

Implementation of the planned measures in 1981 made it possible to improve the work of the sector somewhat. The activity of the artistic-technical councils was reviewed and stimulated and the work of the ministry's central machinery for controlling the quality and broadening the selection of the goods was reorganized. Sections and lines for the manufacture of test consignments of particularly fashionable and elegant products have been created at a number of enterprises.

The remarks in respect to slowness in the introduction of the brigade form of labor organization and the allocation and use of skilled engineering-technical personnel and raw material resources were also warranted.

Practical steps were taken to do away with these shortcomings. This enabled us last December to increase product manufacture an average of 6.6 percent and considerably more at certain enterprises. This indicates that we have many reserves. And we are trying to make correct and full use of them to ensure successful fulfillment of the 1982 plan and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The republic's state trade has been further developed in recent years, said T.B. Chilebayev, Kirgiz SSR minister of trade. The network of trading and public catering enterprises is expanding and their material-technical base is being strengthened and progressive forms of service are being introduced. The 1981 retail commodity turnover plan was overfulfilled by R29 million.

The sale of commodities in accordance with prior orders is becoming increasingly widespread, and the sale of convenience foods via canteens and food departments is increasing. The sale of commodities in increased demand is organized directly at industrial enterprises and construction projects. Goods in short supply are sold in the large stores near the industrial enterprises. All this is contributing to an improvement in the organization of trade and creating great conveniences for the working people.

At the same time, Comrade Chilebayev observed, trade services for the working people in the republic do not yet correspond to present-day requirements. Work on the selection, assignment and training of personnel is not at the proper level. The retention of young specialists is being hindered by the shortage of hostels and the lack of necessary everyday services.

The shortage of many commodities has not yet been eradicated. A reason for this, Comrade Chilebayev believes, is the lack of coordination of the actions of trade and industry workers. The determining role of trade's orders is not adhered to in the formation of production plans. It would be advisable in the development of production plans to establish on a union scale the precise procedure and times of the allocation of trade's orders for the production and supply of industrial commodities.

The plan for the republic's economic and social development in the 5-year period determines large-scale tasks of increasing the manufacture of consumder goods. It is planned to increase the volume of their production 30 percent. And a considerable role has been assigned to capital construction in the solution of this problem, A.N. Kuznetsov, Kirgiz SSR minister of construction, emphasized.

The ministry's construction organizations have begun the installation of a carpet works in Kara-Balta and are completing modernization of the Osh silk works. They will build the Przhevalsk garment factory and install new capacity at the Alamedinskaya hosiery factory. In the near future, they will build the second stage of the Frunze furniture factory.

We will build a number of local industry shops and enterprises in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Making its contribution to implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 17th Kirgiz Communist Party Congresses on an increase in the manufacture of consumer goods, the republic Ministry of Construction supported the initiative of the country's foremost collectives with respect to accelerating construction and modernization and commissioning and assimilating ahead-of-schedule production capacity at light industry enterprises. Having made socialist competition widespread, the ministry's collectives coped successfully with the 1981 quota. New capacity at the Osh silk works and the Frunze Garment Factory imeni VLKSM was installed several months ahead of the specified time. Quotas for the volume of contract construction work were overfulfilled.

Understanding the full importance of the tasks that have to be tackled in this 5-year plan, construction workers have adopted upgraded socialist pledges -- to construct light and local industry projects at a preferential rate and ensure the installation of all of the capacity of these sectors envisaged in the 5-year plan in 4 years.

Kirgizpotrebsoyuz Chairman M. Amanov, who then spoke, focused attention on the need for more precise coordination of the actions of the workers of the consumer cooperatives and industrial ministries and departments for an increase in the production of consumer goods and an improvement in their quality and a rise in the standard of services.

He observed, inter alia, that in a race for gross output the leaders of certain industrial enterprises are unjustifiably cutting back on the production of inexpensive consumer goods. Thus, despite great opportunities, the Tannery imeni M.V. Frunze has pushed into the background the manufacture of satchels costing R3.4-4 and has begun the mass manufacture of satchels priced at R6-9. This by no means helps to satisfy the people's needs. Another example is also typical. Enterprises of the republic

Ministry of Light Industry are considerably overfulfilling the plan for the production of mittens, although trade has more than enough of them. Yet due attention is not being paid to the manufacture of leather gloves because this process is more laborious and also less profitable from the viewpoint of "gross." Many such instances could be cited, unfortunately.

The speaker went on to dwell in detail on the measures being adopted in the Kirgizpotrebsoyuz to improve the quality of consumer goods and the development of the services sphere. The cooperative workers plan to manufacture R6.2 million worth of products more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan at their food industry enterprises alone. Some R280 million worth of commodities will be transferred to the republic's marketable resources through organization of the purchase of product surpluses from the population. It is planned to replenish the republic's food resources for trade by R517.4 million, R71 million more than in the last 5-year plan. Work is currently under way in the consumer cooperative system on uncovering additional capacity for the production of goods in mass demand, and the necessary documents for this are being prepared.

Maximum satisfaction of the Soviet people's high-quality commodity requirements, M.O. Konurbayev, Kirgiz SSR minister of local industry, said, is a principal task put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress for the 11th 5-Year Plan. A definite contribution to its accomplishment is also being made by the republic's local industry enterprises. Thus, the plan and socialist pledges for 1981 for the manufacture and sale of commodity output were overfulfilled. Despite the difficulties in material-technical supply, the sector's enterprises also coped with the plan for the manufacture of consumer goods. Their production increased 8 percent compared with the previous year.

Over R18 million worth of products were produced from local raw material and production waste as against the planned R16 million. Comprehensive product-quality control systems were introduced at 25 enterprises. This made it possible to manufacture 41 percent more of products bearing the honorary symbol of quality than in the previous year.

Developing new forms of the organization of work in the home, last year the ministry created the republic Emgek Association. Cottage industry craftsmen, and there are currently 2,500 of them in the sector, produced in the year R11 million worth of commodities.

In critically evaluating what has been achieved, the minister continued, we see serious gaps in our work and unutilized potential. When the trading organizations are forced to import certain goods of the "1,000 trifles" category, it is primarily we who should be reproached in this connection. It is ultimately the result of our lack of operational flexibility and inadequate display of initiative and enterprise. Thus, local industry enterprises failed to fulfill the quotas for the production of new types of furniture, toys, and vegetable garden implements. Further, only 1/2 of the more than 20 household and everyday commodities the production of which was entrusted to the Ministry of Local Industry is being manufactured. There was a shortfall in the supply to the trading organizations of R2 million worth of products owing to nonfulfillment of the product-list plan.

A considerable reserve for expanding the production of consumer goods in the republic is the more active use of local raw materials -- stone, walnut, willow, cheegrass, nonmetaliferous materials and industrial and agricultural production waste. The sector's enterprises have accumulated definite experience in the processing of irregular fur and leather raw materials: fashionable jackets, hats, and other items in great demand are manufactured therefrom.

Comrade Konurbayev dwelt in detail on the measures being adopted by the Ministry of Local Industry to improve the quality of the manufactured product and the development of folk handicrafts and cottage industry work and expressed a number of complaints in connection with the erratic material-technical supply of the sector's enterprises.

CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION COORDINATION EXAMINED

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[Report by I. Gorelikov, Latvian SSR deputy minister of trade, and correspondent Ye. Vostrukhov under the rubric "IZVESTIYA All-Union Review: More Quality Goods": "Coordination Plus Initiative"]

[Text] Riga -- Each of us knows from personal experience that sometimes it is more difficult to buy some household trifle than, say, a modern television set. The production of technically complex articles is assigned to ministries and they are held responsible. But the output of many cultural, consumer, household and haberdashery goods is not planned on a centralized basis, although these articles too are necessary in every home. Naturally, unplanned output is produced unsystematically, with the result that either a surplus or a shortage keeps occurring.

In an attempt to resolve this problem, the Baltic region set up a coordination center jointly with Belorussia for the distribution of orders and the production of household goods. Later, Moldavia joined them. Let us stress that the coordination center operates on a voluntary basis. It includes specialists from the republics' gosplans, trade systems and consumer cooperatives. The center's main task is to seek efficient ways of overcoming the shortage of "sundries" and increasing the output of scarce goods and those which are in great demand among purchasers.

The center's creation opened up great opportunities for bringing into play formerly unexploited reserves. Whereas in the first year of the last 5-year plan -- before the center was set up -- 39 new articles were put into production at enterprises under union jurisdiction in the 5 republics. In 1981 the figure was five times this. Last year alone the output of such articles increased by 8-10 percent in the five republics. This year nearly R1 billion worth of articles not planned on a centralized basis will be manufactured in the region.

Plans for the work of the coordination center make provision for the reciprocal exchange of information, the coordination of questions of commencing production of new goods, the organization of interrepublican surveys of articles produced and the elaboration of proposals for the most rational sharing of production of goods in high demand. The opportunity has arisen to agree on the product mix and volume of output of goods still in short supply.

The coordinating body's work with industrial enterprises merits particular attention. It organizes thematic exhibitions, conferences and meetings for workers in industry, regularly feeds them new information on goods in short supply, distributes orders among the zone's enterprises and guarantees them the sale of new articles.

The coordination center has resolved many problems associated with overcoming shortages of various goods and filling the market with new household and haberdashery articles, which has made it possible to stop transporting these articles in from far away. The possibility has emerged of extending the bounds of markets and giving the collectives of enterprises an interest in increasing output volumes. In Estonia, for instance, on the coordination center's recommendation, enterprises under union jurisdiction such as the Tartu control apparatus plant and the Tallin instrument making plant are increasing their output of goods in mass demand from year to year. Thus last year the instrument makers doubled their output of battery chargers. This product is very popular among car enthusiasts. The Tallin machine building plant has increased several-fold its output of household goods, as have many other enterprises in each republic.

Local industry is also developing rapidly in all five republics. It is coping successfully with plans for deliveries of goods to the trade system. In Belorussia, for instance, they have begun to produce 50 percent more of such popular articles as children's toboggans, washboards, cabbage shredders, wooden rakes and meat grinders. The production of wicker furniture using artificial materials is well organized here, as is the production of decorative enameled steel and cast iron kitchenware and many other goods.

Last year the new goods in mass demand which were put into production in the republic alone amounted to nearly half a million rubles. Workers at the Belorussian Ministry of Local Industry, after studying the state of the market throughout the region, prepared proposals for production sharing and specialization in this sector in all five republics. Their proposals are naturally being introduced with the help of the regional center.

In the past year more than 150 new products and 600 types of souvenirs and craft articles were put into production by collectives of the Lithuanian SSR's local industry. The Moldavian Ministry of Local Industry is extending the output of goods from local raw materials. A targeted comprehensive program for bringing production waste, secondary material resources and local raw materials into circulation in the economy is being successfully implemented in the republic. This program has been elaborated for the whole of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Cooperation between neighboring republics makes for great efficiency. Thus the Latvian Ministry of Local industry supplies Belorussian Ministry of Local Industry Enterprises with packaging for household chemical products. The Latvian "Metallist" plant is, in its turn, supplied with subassemblies from Belorussia for the production of household metal goods. On the basis of Belorussia's experience the other republics have transferred the production of certain simple products from enterprises under union jurisdiction to local industry enterprises. This has made it possible to make more efficient use of the capacities of large plants and associations and to manufacture more complex articles there. Naturally, it would be difficult to resolve these questions without businesslike assistance and support from party and trade union organizations and local soviets.

A prominent place in the center's activity belongs to contacts with union ministries. Leaders of the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building, for instance, and of the sector's technical and product mix laboratory displayed an understanding approach toward the center's proposals for putting into production 14 new types of goods necessary to the population and introduced new capacities for the production of products in mass demand at a number of enterprises. As a result, their total output compared with earlier plans will increase by nearly R5 million over 5 years.

However, certain departments, on various pretexts, avoid collaborating with workers at the regional center. For nearly 2 years the center has been trying to establish working contacts with the USSR Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry. But, alas, without success. Nobody from the ministry attended a recent working meeting in Kishinev. Moreover representatives of the sector's enterprises also failed to attend. The center then sent its proposals and recommendations, so to speak, in written form to the sector's headquarters. But no answer has been received to this day.

The USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry also evidently has little interest in expanding the production of unplanned consumer goods. Last December the coordination center examined in detail the possibilities of producing cultural and consumer goods and domestic appliances at 11 of the ministry's enterprises in the Baltic republics and Belorussia. Proposals were elaborated for each plant for the full range of articles for increasing production volumes and putting new types of goods into production. However, it is doubtful whether these proposals will be realized, since no one from the ministry attended the meeting and to this day there has been no reply to all the center's proposals. Nor are the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and several other ministries entering into business contacts.

Of course, in terms of its status the regional center is a public organ. It merely makes proposals and recommendations for the expansion and concentration of production and its specialization. Specific decisions are taken by the republics' gosplans, enterprises and union ministries, proceeding from existing potential, capacities, raw material resources and so forth.

Unfortunately, many proposals from the center's workers prepared in conjunction with the republics' planning organs and specialists from scientific research institutes are not being fulfilled. The conservatism of the leaders of some enterprises and their reluctance to bother themselves with unplanned output or to divert capacities and cadres for the purpose are having some effect. But the main reason, in our view, is the strictly departmental, one-sided stance of a number of union ministries. The planned output is the main thing, they say, and unplanned output is secondary. There is a demand all down the line for the planned articles while there is no demand at all for "sundries."

Indeed, their production has now been essentially stripped of any individuality. The ministries are assigned an overall volume for the production of domestic appliances and cultural and consumer goods. They divide this up by eye among the enterprises under their jurisdiction: one has more, another less. The range of goods is frequently determined by chance and the enterprises' potential and the market conditions are not considered. That is how the notorious shortage occurs, and no one can take to task any specific culprits -- no one exercises responsibility for the "sundries."

But now someone does zealously look after the "sundries" in the Baltic republics, Belorussia and Moldavia. The coordination center is functioning. Nonetheless, for 5 years it has been operating only on the basis of enthusiasm and our own initiative. How can the prestige and effectiveness of the decisions of this important intersectorial organ be enhanced? Under the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on increasing the production of consumer goods and improving their quality and range, the union republic councils of ministers were given the right to assign to associations and enterprises on their territories, irrespective of their departmental subordination, targets for the production of the simplest cultural and consumer goods and domestic appliances and, moreover, in volumes fully satisfying the requirements of the republic's population and taking into account their shipment beyond the republic. Obviously, in compiling these targets for the region's enterprises it is necessary to consider primarily the proposals and valid recommendations of the coordination center.

We believe that the consumer goods planning mechanism is still in need of improvement. Perhaps we should enhance the role and responsibility of the relevant subdivisions of the central and republican planning organs, ministries and departments under the leadership of the USSR gosplan. Then the operating regional center would also receive the necessary support while local initiative and quest would have a real and firm basis, which in turn would be a reliable guarantee of the successful solution of the tasks set in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "on measures for the further development of trade and the improvement of trade services for the population in the 11th 5-year plan."

TASS NOTES PLAN FOR HIGH PRESSURE GAS PIPELINES

LD171408 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Leningrad, 17 Mar, TASS -- Soviet specialists plan to increase pressure in trunk gas pipelines to speed up the transportation of natural gas from Western Siberia's major gas fields, where its production is steadily growing, to the European USSR. Blowers which will be able to develop a pressure of 100 atmospheres instead of 76 atmospheres today in 1.5 m [meter] pipes began to be designed in the National Institute of Engineering for the Power Industry in Leningrad.

The institute's director, Nikolay Markov, told a TASS correspondent that the new machines would be based on gas pumping turbines with a capacity of 25 megawatt, which are among the world's largest and which have begun to be produced in Leningrad. He said that the production of pipes withstanding higher gas pressures has started in the Soviet Union.

This programme will make it possible to increase the rate of gas transportation, which is already lagging behind the development rate of West Siberian gasfields. The use of high pressure will help cut down on the construction of compressor stations at the many-kilometer pipelines. The Soviet Union plans to bring annual gas production to 600-640,000 million cubic meters by the end of the five-year period (1981-1985). The bulk of the increment will be yielded by Siberian gasfields, particularly the Urengoy one. According to the findings of surveys, the expected gas deposits in the first layers alone are close to 8,000,000 million cubic meters. At present five pipelines with the total length of over 12,000 kilometers linking Urengoy with the European USSR and the Urals are in operation.

'DEEP-WATER FOUNDATIONS' PLANT BEING BUILT

LD121610 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Baku, 12 Mar TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports: This will be so: A huge barge of a "dumptruck"-type will go into the sea without a hurry and in a specified point will carefully push into the water a metallic platform. It supports will go deep into the bottom, assembly-men will fix them tight: They will be piled from within and concreted. A little more time will pass and drilled wells start yielding oil.

The USSR's first plant of deep water foundations is under construction right on the shore of the Caspian Sea, 35 kilometers away from the capital-city of Soviet Azerbaijan. The plant will take up about 130 hectares of land and almost 70 hectares of sea. The main building of the enterprise will be 800-metres long. 14,000 tons of metal structures, 450 foundations -- these are only two figures that might give the builder a notion of the main building.

Support parts of the underwater foundations will be made in Baku. Their weight depends on the depth of submersion. The lightest support will weigh 15,000 tons, the heaviest 27.5 thousand tons. The plant will start putting out from three to five foundations a year.

When another giant structure is off the ways, it will go to Astrakhan where a superstructure will be put. Apart from drilling rigs it will have production and living rooms, a canteen, a bath-house, a shower, a cinema-hall, a helicopter pitch. About 250 people will be able to live and work there. The first deep-water foundation is expected to be off the ways of the plant in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985).

SPECIALIST COMMENTS ON CEMENT INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

PM150909 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 17 February publishes on page 2 a 1,200-word article by Candidate of Technical Sciences D. Katanov, chief specialist of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, under the heading "Price of a Mistake; the Slow Introduction of Progressive Technology in the Cement Industry Is Resulting in Tremendous Losses in the National Economy." Nothing that "obsolete manufacturing methods which hold up technical progress in the sector are used at the majority of cement works, Katanov complains that the fuel-saving dry method of cement production has not yet been extensively introduced and criticizes the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry for producing "technically imperfect" production lines for the dry method of production. The blame must also be shared, he claims, by the USSR Ministry for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and other construction ministries, "which are causing excessive delays in the installation of new plants, and planning organs, which are not earmarking the necessary funds in good time."

A new dry-method cement production line was produced in 1979 for the Krivoy Rog plant, Katanov continues, but has not yet been commissioned. What is needed, he concludes, is a "precise long-term plan for the construction of new plants and the modernization of existing ones operating with 'dry' technology," and in the longer term a "comprehensive targeted program for retooling and modernizing the cement industry."

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 15-17 MAR

LD180150 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 15-17 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

15 March

Spring has come to Georgia. On the grain fields of the republic, which cover more than 240,000 hectares, top-dressing is being carried out with mineral fertilizers on the winter grain crops. This work has been completed on half of the area sown to grain. Sowing of early potatoes just begun in Bolnisi and Barnaul Rayons. As early as the beginning of June the first tons of potatoes will be dispatched to Moscow and Leningrad. In all, more than 60,000 tons of early potatoes will come into all-union stocks. The tea-growers and vine-growers have begun spring field work. They plan to gather a record harvest of leaves and grapes. (1430 GMT)

16 March

More than 1,500 sowing complexes will take part in spring work in the fields of Altay. All soil tilling equipment and 37,000 seeds of various types have been ready for a long time. By the beginning of March, 200 more tractors than last year were repaired. The winter repair of combine harvesters has become the norm. All farms will be concentrating their energies on field work. Soon after sowing, preparation of course fodder for livestock will begin. Particularly pleasing is the quality of seed. Of all grain seed, 87 percent is first and second class, and by the beginning of sowing this proportion will grow to 90-92 percent. More than 4 million hectares will be given over to wheat of the Tselinnaya-20, Omskaya-9 and Novosibirskaya-67 types. (0700 GMT)

17 March

Omskaya Oblast farmers are preparing for spring sowing. New high-yield varieties of grain crops will be sown on more than 1.5 million hectares -- two-thirds of the whole grain area. (0100 GMT)

Southern rayons of Nikolayevskaya Oblast started sowing early spring crops. Grain farmers have to work quickly because of the late spring; they have prepared well for the harvest and are working at a fast pace. This spring the grain crops will be sown on 250,000 hectares. (0900 GMT)

To date, 16,000 hectares have been sown with spring crops in the Ukraine. Particular attention is being paid to sowing fodder crops. Oats, barley and grasses are being planted and preparations are underway for sowing corn, soya and sunflowers. Study fodder depositories are being built on the farms of the Crimea. By the end of the year, construction will be completed of capital silage construction throughout the oblast, making it possible to store more than 10 percent of the fodder. Good repositories for hay and haylage are also being built. (1200 GMT)

Less than 15,000 hectares were planted with early spring crops to date in Krasnodarskiy Kray. Top dressing of winter crops -- the main grain crop of the Kuban -- is coming to an end. This work will cover 1.7 million hectares this year. Very recent rainfall helps the good development of plants. (1200 GMT)

VORONEZHSKAYA OBLAST CRITICIZED FOR SHORTCOMINGS

PM151025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Special correspondent report under the rubric "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers": "Reserves of the Chernozem Zone"]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has examined the work of the Voronezhskiy Oblispolkom in organizing the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Further Development of Agriculture in the RSFSR's Central Chernozem Region."

It was noted that the oblispolkom has elaborated and is implementing a program of measures to increase the production of produce on the basis of the intensification of arable farming and livestock raising and the improved utilization of the physical and financial resources channeled by the state into the development of agriculture.

At the same time the session noted serious shortcomings in the activity of the oblast's soviet and agricultural organs.

The wintering of livestock was less well organized in the oblast than last year, whicn led to a fall in the productivity and commodity output from social livestock raising.

One of the main reasons for the low indicators in livestock raising is underestimation of the development of fodder production.

Measures to increase soil fertility are far from fully implemented. Despite the fact that humus content in the fields in declining, last year only 3.3 tons of organic fertilizers were applied per hectare of arable land in the oblast as a whole, which is half the requirements.

Resources allocated by the state for production, housing, cultural and consumer construction work in the countryside were not assimilated last year. Progress is particularly poor in the erection of fodder preparation shops, refrigerators, mineral fertilizer storehouses, motor roads within farms and children's preschool institutions.

Lack of attentiveness toward questions of housing, cultural and consumer construction has led to a situation where a high turnover and shortage of cadres in the mass professions and agricultural specialists are observed on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

It was noted at the session that the oblispolkom has not done the necessary organizational work on the practical fulfillment of the measures noted and has relaxed its attentiveness toward questions of the organization and verification of execution of decisions adopted.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium demanded that the leaders of soviet and agricultural organs in the oblast eliminate shortcomings and adopt measures aimed at a sharp upsurge in arable farming and livestock raising and the unconditional fulfillment of targets arising from the party and government resolution on further developing agriculture in the Central Chernozem Zone.

The session was conducted by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

MINISTRIES ACCUSED OF AGROCHEMICAL SERVICE LAGS

LD170921 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 11, signed to press 9 March 1982, carries on page 2 a 2,500-word unattributed interview entitled "The Rural Agrochemical Service" with V.P. Nikonov, chairman of the Soyuzselkhozkhimiya All-Union Science and Production Association for Agrochemical Service to Agriculture. Stressing chemicalization's key role in intensifying agricultural production, Nikonov discusses the association's performance in the 2 years since it was formed, the tasks it faces in the current year and in the remaining years of the 11th 5-year-plan period, difficulties and problems still to be ironed out in its dealings with kolkhozes and sovkhozes and ways of further improving the agrochemical service available to farms. Nikonov makes specific criticisms of the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production enterprises for supplying poor-quality fertilizer and the Ministry of Chemical Industry for failing to meet agriculture's demand for pesticides.

LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1343 SATELLITE ANNOUNCED

LD171556 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar, TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another artificial Earth satellite, Cosmos-1343, to continue the exploration of outer space. The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution, 89.4 minutes; the maximum distance from the earth's surface, 314 km; the minimum distance, 208 km; inclination of the orbit, 72.9 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

Reports on Cosmos Series

LD162132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Twenty years ago today the first Soviet satellites in the Cosmos series were launched. Now there are almost 1,500 of these crafts. With their help a study is being made of near-Earth space and the natural resources of the Earth, and new space systems are being tested. The satellites help in solving many practical problems in the interests of the natonal economy. They make possible more accurate weather forecasts, determine likely regions for geological prospecting, and pinpoint the centers of forest fires and sources of environmental pollution.

Now, on the basis of the Cosmos, the Tsikada navigation system is being created. It will make it possible to determine the location of sea vessels in any point of the world oceans independent of time of day and weather conditions. This system will shorten the duration of transoceanic trips and will provide an annual economic benefit of hundreds of millions of rubles.

BRIEFS

TV TOWER FOR TASHKENT -- Moscow, 16 Mar, TASS -- A 375-metre TV tower, which can be seen from over a hundred kilometres away, has been erected in the Uzbek capital of Tashkent. When it becomes fully operational television programmes put out by Tashkent studios will be received in ten towns around the Uzbek capital and in hundreds of villages at the foot of the Tien Shan mountains, in the Hungry Steppe and in the Syrdary Valley. The foundations of the steel structure which itself weighs nearly six thousand tonnes cover an area of half a hectare. As this is a highly seismic region, the tower receives additional support from strong pylons. It has been built by workers and engineers from Moscow, Leningrad and Tashkent. Dozens of Soviet factories supplied the metal and ready-made steel structure. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 16 Mar 82 LD]

ARMY-NAVY DIRECTORATE VIEWS POLITICAL ORGANS

PM151151 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Mar 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Improving the Leadership of Primary Party Organizations"]

[Text] The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate has examined the question of the work of the Political Directorate and political organs of the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District in their leadership of the primary party organizations in the light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress. A report was heard on this question from Col Gen I. Repin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the district.

During the discussion of the report it was noted that the district's Military Councils [as published], commanders, political organs and party organizations are performing a considerable amount of organizational and political work in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in mobilizing the personnel to provide a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Since the 26th CPSU Congress the Political Directorate has begun to exercise more skillful leadership of the political organs and primary party organizations, to take better account here of the multifaceted nature of their structure and the need to ensure party influence on all aspects of the troops' life and activity, the raising of their combat readiness and field and air skill, and the consolidation of military discipline and the personnel's political morale.

The troops' political organs have begun to undertake the daily leadership of the primary party organizations' activity in a more concrete fashion and to analyze more deeply their intraparty life. The qualitative composition of the party ranks is improving, the Communists' sociopolitical and service activeness is increasing, and the role of the party organizations is being enhanced as the political nucleus of the military and labor collectives and as the center of daily ideological educational activity. The report and election party meetings have been held in an organized manner and to a high ideological standard in the district. The improvement of work on the leadership of the party organizations is having a positive effect on their activity, and party influence on the solution of the tasks facing the units and subunits is increasing.

At the same time it was noted that the 26th CPSU Congress instructions on questions of improving the leadership of the party organizations are not being implemented with adequate results on all salients.

The district political administration is failing to pay the necessary attention to the study, generalization and introduction of leading experience of the work of the formations' political organs in leading the party organizations and of the experience of the party committees and bureaus. The effectiveness of some party organizations' impact on the state of combat readiness and the quality of the personnel's training is still not high enough and there are many instances of a conciliatory attitude toward cases of slackness in combat training, instances of the irrational utilization of training time and of training equipment and the irresponsible attitude of individual Communists toward the preparation and holding of exercises. A number of political organs and party organizations are only feebly performing work on the further development of socialist competition and are failing to ensure the complete fulfillment of pledges in competition.

Some of the district's political organs and party organizations failed to achieve personal exemplariness from every Communist in discipline or the high efficiency of party work in maintaining firm order in the units as prescribed by the regulations and in rallying the military collectives.

The 26th Party Congress demands and CPSU Central Committee resolutions on ideological questions are not being implemented with due persistence everywhere. The political organs and party organizations frequently exercise leadership of specific sectors of political educational work only formally. The content of ideological educational measures is analyzed poorly and this aspect is given only feeble backup. In some units the Communists from among the leading personnel still do not take an active enough part in educating the personnel.

Shortcomings in internal party life can still be noted in individual party organizations in the district.

The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate has obliged the Leningrad Military District Political Directorate and political organs, guided by the 26th CPSU Congress instructions and the Central Committee requirements for the further improvement of ideological educational and organizational party work under present-day conditions, to carry out additional measures aimed at improving the standard of leadership of the primary party organizations.

The Political Directorate has been asked to render effective aid to the political organs locally with a view to enhancing their role in the leadership of party work, to analyze comprehensively and improve the standard of the activity of each political organ, and to generalize and actively introduce experience of party work.

It was emphasized that the most important task of the district's political organs is the in-depth investigation of the life of the primary party organizations, the enhancement of initiative, activeness and principledness in their activity, the development of the Communists' sociopolitical and service activeness, and the enhancement of the role of the party organizations as the military collectives' political nucleus. It is important to carry out a systematic and in-depth analysis of the party organizations' work not only on individual questions but also on their activity as a whole and to be concerned to enhance the fighting fitness of each party collective. The leadership of the staff party organizations deserves special attention. Their efforts must be directed more actively toward improving the work of the apparatus and enhancing the effectiveness of its influence on the subordinate troops.

It is essential to display a more party-minded concern for the quality of the training process and to struggle resolutely against instances of oversimplification and slackness, to assess in a more principled manner the shortcomings existing here, and to examine more frequently the course of the Communists' fulfillment of tasks of combat training and combat duty, seeking their personal exemplariness in the matter.

The attention of the Political Directorate and political organs was drawn particularly to further improving the leadership of socialist competition, enhancing the primary party organizations' role in this, and ensuring that the military and labor collectives and every serviceman, worker and employee fulfill the tasks of the jubilee year and the pledges for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

It has been recommended that the Political Directorate and political organs seek more persistently to ensure that every primary party organization and every party group is a genuine center of daily ideological educational activity. The political organ workers must be armed with the ability to exercise skilled leadership of this important sector of the party organizations' activity while the party aktiv must be armed with the skills of resolving knowledgeably the tasks of the Communists' ideological education and enhancing their responsibility of the leadership of specific sectors of ideological educational work. The servicemen's political training and patriotic and international education require further improvement. The historical advantages of socialism in resolving sociopolitical, economic and national problems and the party's course toward the further consolidation of the friendship of the peoples of the USSR must be propagandized graphically and in a reasoned manner.

An important task in the activity of the political organs and party organizations remains the raising of their exactingness toward the Communists for the effectiveness of their personal contribution to the servicemen's education and to the consolidation of military discipline and order as prescribed by regulations in the subunits and units. Emphasis was placed on the importance of the intensification of the educational role of the training process, of the precise organization of the troops' service, of constant concern for the satisfaction of the personnel's material and everyday requirements and needs, and of the unity of the Communists' political, educational and organizational work.

Assertiveness must be enhanced in the struggle against manifestations of alien ideology and morality, and high political vigilance and a constant readiness to defend the socialist motherland must be formed in the personnel.

The Main Political Directorate drew the attention of the political organs and party organizations to the need for a deeper analysis of the processes of intraparty life and the firm observance of the instructions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee requirements for admissions to the party and for the education of CPSU candidate members. It was recommended that fuller use be made of the potential of the party organizations for educating the Communists in a spirit of responsibility for the strict observance of the CPSU rules, the norms of party life and principles of party leadership. The practice of preparing and holding party meetings must be improved, the authority of the party's decisions must be enhanced, and the verification of their execution and presentation of party information must be improved. The Political Directorate and political organs have been asked to analyze attentively the course of the implementation of the proposals and critical remarks made by Communists at the report and election party meetings and to take steps to fulfill them.

The Political Directorate and political organs have been advised to improve the training of the apparat workers and to improve the party cadres' professional training and their ability to exercise daily leadership of the party organizations. Special attention must be paid to party organization secretaries who combine party work with service activity and to those who have taken charge of party collectives for the first time.

The attention of the Political Directorate, political organs and party organizations has been directed to the need to make the maximum use of the preparations for the sixth all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries in order to boost all party work, to improve the activity of every party organization and to enhance their influence on the solution of the tasks facing the district's troops in the 1982 training year to a high standard.

The Main Political Directorate assigned the political directorates of the branches of the armed forces, districts, groups of troops and fleets the task of analyzing the standard of leadership exercised by political organs under their jurisdiction vis-a-vis primary party organizations. They were also asked to analyze the progress in fulfilling the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress on enhancing their role in the solution of the tasks of military building and troop training and their initiative, activeness and principledness in their work. These groups also have the task of defining measures for the further intensification of the political organs' influence on the improvement of the primary party organizations' activity.

DEATH OF NAVAL PERSONNEL DIRECTORATE CHIEF NOTED

PM150925 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Feb 82 p 4

[Obituary of G.V. Lazarev]

[Excerpts] Vice Admiral Georgiy Vasilyevich Lazarev, chief of the Navy Personnel Directorate, has died after a serious and protracted illness.

Death has snatched from our ranks a true son of the Soviet people who devoted his entire conscious life to the service of the motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, of which he was a member from 1952.

G.V. Lazarev was born in Moscow on 23 August 1926.

[Signed] S.G. Gorshkov, I.N. Shkadov, A.I. Sorokin, P.N. Medvedev, N.I. Smirnov, V.N. Chernavin, G.A. Bondarenko, P.G. Kotov, L.V. Mizin, A.A. Mironenko, V.G. Novikov, A.M. Kosov, S.S. Bevz, V.KH. Saakyan, Yu.A. Ilchenko and V.N. Kharitonov.

DEATH OF AIR FORCE GENERAL KAMANIN ANNOUNCED

LD151840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] The eminent air force general of the USSR Armed Forces, renowned Soviet pilot, Colonel General of the Air Force (retired) Nikolay Petrovich Kamanin has died suddenly. The obituary, which is signed by Comrades Grishin and Ustinov, famous Soviet military leaders, cosmonauts and pilots and published in the papers KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, says:

A true son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, who gave all his life to the socialist homeland, the strengthening of the combat might of its air force and to the development of the country's cosmonautics, has departed this life.

Nikolay Petrovich Kaminin was born in 1908 into a worker's family in Vladimirskaya Oblast from an early age he was involved in the working life. In 1927 he voluntarily entered the Red Army and in its ranks followed the path from student at flying school to colonel-general of the air force.

In spring 1934 he participated in the rescue of the crew of the Chelyuskin steamer. For his courage and great pilot's skill in this heroic and epic deed, Kamanin was one of the first in the country to be given the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

In the years of the Great Patriotic War Nikolay Petrovich Kamanin commanded an air force division, an air corps. In the postwar period Kamanin held leading posts in the air force. In charge of training Soviet cosmonauts, Nikolay Petrovich did much for the selection, training and development of the pilot cosmonauts of the USSR and the organization of the first space flights.

The bright memory of Nikolay Petrovich Kamanin, a true son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, an ardent patriot, will be forever kept in our hearts.

The funeral of Nikolay Petrovich Kamanin will be held on 16 March at the Novodevichoye Cemetery in Moscow.